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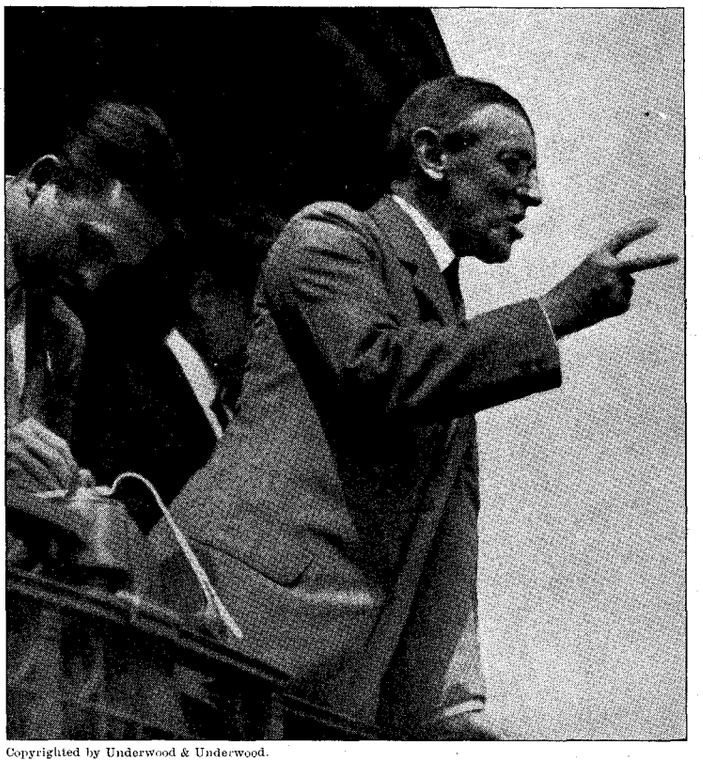
TOPICS OF THE DAY

TRUST REMEDIES OF ROOSEVELT AND WILSON

THE OPEN CONFLICT between Colonel Roosevelt's and Governor Wilson's remedies for the trust evil is perhaps the most significant fact illuminated by the recent Western speeches of these two candidates. Many editors share the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) that "no issue of the present campaign, with the exception of the tariff, is of greater importance than that of trust regulation," while others make no exception, declaring that the country has more to fear from a wrong solution of the trust problem than from a wrong adjustment of the tariff schedules. While the Progressive and Democratic candidates are coming to a grapple on this issue, President Taft is apparently content to rest his case on his Administration's record of trust prosecutions and his past public declarations in favor of a continued enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Law supplemented by Federal incorporation and by the creation of a "special bureau or commission." Colonel Roosevelt, on the other hand, has lost confidence in the Sherman Law and pins his faith on a frank acceptance of the trust as a natural development in the nation's business life, not to be dissolved or destroyed, but to be regulated and controlled. Such regulation and control, he believes, can be exercised only by a powerful Federal commission akin to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Governor Wilson, however, can see nothing but danger in the commission idea, declaring that it would "perpetuate the existing alliance between the Government and big business," merely making that alliance "open instead of covered."



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A NOVEL EXPERIENCE FOR A COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

Governor Wilson speaking from a rear platform on his Western tour. He seems to be inviting his hearers to "get into the swim."

Speaking in Minneapolis on September 18, Governor Wilson declared that the Roosevelt program means "accepted and regulated monopoly," while his own program means "regulated competition which will prevent monopoly." He admits that under the old competitive system grave abuses sprang up, but maintains that these evils are not necessarily a part of the system, and can therefore be guarded against. But under the domination of the monopolistic trusts, he holds, the independent business man must either fail or sacrifice his independence. To quote in part:

"Any man who can get by the place where he is little and get big, as you know, can either survive separately or get bought up at a profitable figure, but in order even to get bought out he has got to pass the stage where he is little. Because as long as his market is local he may be crusht, and when his market becomes general, then he may be taken into partnership or bought out.

"That has been the process of our development, has it not? Which means that the independent man can't remain independent, and by the nice arrangements—largely accidental, I don't think they are malignant or intentional—but by the nice arrangement of our modern fiscal system, or rather our banking system,

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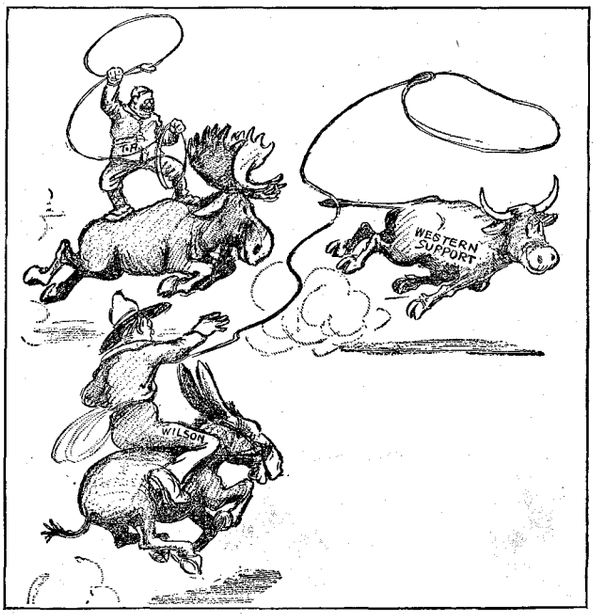
it is very difficult indeed for the new adventurer in the economic world to get the necessary credit as against the men who don't want his competition to interfere with their enterprises. Sometimes he needs big credit, and he can't get it, because to get credit makes him big, and there are big fellows who don't want any more big ones.

"We have got to see that the little fellows are protected, and that means that we have got to meet the just criticism of the old, unrestricted competitive system. Men who have built up these great monopolistic enterprises, for they virtually are such, have been right in saying that the whole system was of a character to be destructive. They ought to know, because they have done the destroying. They know how the destroying is done, and I admit that it can be done.

"The only way to stop that is not by legalizing the enterprises that have done the destroying, but by seeing that no more destroying is done. And that is what I call regulated competition; because I know, and every man in his heart knows, that the only way to enrich America is to make it possible for a man that has the brains to get into the game.

"I am not jealous of the size of any business that has grown to that size. I am not jealous of any process of growth, no matter how huge the result, provided the result was obtained by the processes of growth, which are the processes of efficiency, of economy, of intelligence, and of invention."



"THE WINNING OF THE WEST."
—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

He asserts further that the Roosevelt scheme of trust regulation by commission really originated with Judge Elbert H. Gary and Mr. George W. Perkins, of the Steel and Harvester Trusts, and he warns the workingman that this scheme would give the trusts control of the labor market and deal a staggering blow to the labor-union movement:

"Moreover, I have this to say to the workingman. Carry out the plan of Mr. Gary and Mr. Perkins and you will have given a control in the market for labor which will suit these gentlemen perfectly. They don't want competitors in the market for labor, because new competitors will mean new wage-scales, and these are the very men and almost the only men who have successfully opposed union labor in the United States, and shut it out of their shops and bribed it to be content to be shut out by all sorts of benevolent schemes of profit-sharing, which a man would forfeit if he joined a union."

But in addition to regulating competition we must prevent monopoly, and on this point he says:

"My proposal is to change the law. We now know the facts. We know the processes by which these monopolies have been developed, and the thing to do is to make the law specifically prohibit those things, so that the man who does these things will have to answer before a criminal tribunal."

The pro-Wilson press are enthusiastic over the Governor's thrusts at the Colonel's trust remedy, declaring that his blows are made all the more effective by his generous admission that "there is the stimulating breath of hope in every part of the Progressive party's program except that which touches the tariff and the trusts." "Rooseveltism," agrees the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "now means regulated monopoly and industrial centralization so far flung as to menace not only the liberty of the individual wage-earner, but the freedom of labor-unions themselves." *The Republican* goes on to say:

"The truth is this scheme for legalized and regulated monopolies is, to say the least, premature. We do not say that experience may not in time demonstrate that in certain lines great industrial combinations will not so far consolidate and fortify their positions as to compel the Government to take them under its active supervision and control, but, in the present period, that stage in our experience has not arrived. The immediate future calls for a fair and sufficient test of regulated competition, for which Governor Wilson stands. His attack on regulated monopoly is, therefore, justified, and it is difficult to believe that the country is ready to move faster in this respect than his policy contemplates."

While the Democratic papers generally approve their candidate's position on this question, we find Mr. Hearst's New York *American*—which has recently been suspected of Bull Moose sympathies—remarking doubtfully:

"Governor Wilson's alternative plan for regulating competition has been tried but once, and that was when the Supreme Court of the United States undertook to regulate competition by ordering the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company into thirty or more separate companies. The result in that particular instance was not satisfactory. . . . . .

"Governor Wilson has yet to explain his plan for the regulation of competition in detail. . . . How can competition alone be regulated? Can natural competitors in business be forced to compete when, by secret combination or cooperation, they can make larger profits by not competing?"

On the other hand we find *Collier's Weekly*, the latest Wilson recruit from the Roosevelt camp, editorially echoing the Governor's warning that the Colonel's trust program would enslave the workingman, and at the same time printing a striking article by Louis D. Brandeis, showing that the development of trusts has not resulted in an increase of manufacturing efficiency. "A unit of business may be too large as well as too small, and in no American industry is monopoly an essential condition of the greatest efficiency," declares Mr. Brandeis, who goes on to say:

"The history of American trusts makes this clear. That history shows:

"*First*—No conspicuous American trust owes its existence to the desire for increased efficiency. 'Expected economies from combination' figure largely in promoters' prospectuses; but they have never been a compelling motive in the formation of any trust. On the contrary, the purpose of combining has often been to curb efficiency or even to preserve inefficiency, thus frustrating the natural law of survival of the fittest.

"*Second*—No conspicuously profitable trust owes its profits largely to superior efficiency. Some trusts have been very efficient, as have some independent concerns; but conspicuous profits have been secured mainly through control of the market—through the power of monopoly to fix prices—through this exercise of the taxing power.

"*Third*—No conspicuous trust has been efficient enough to maintain long as against the independents its proportion of the business of the country without continuing to buy up, from time to time, its successful competitors.

"*Fourth*—Most of the trusts which did not secure monopolistic position have failed to show marked success or efficiency, as compared with independent competing concerns."

Turning to Colonel Roosevelt's side of the argument, we find him declaring in his Western speeches that "the crooked trusts and great bosses are rallying to a man behind Mr. Wilson," and that "the key to Mr. Wilson's position is found in his statement that 'the history of liberty is a history of the limitation of governmental power, not of the increase of it.'" In contradiction of this "bit of worn-out Democratic doctrine" the

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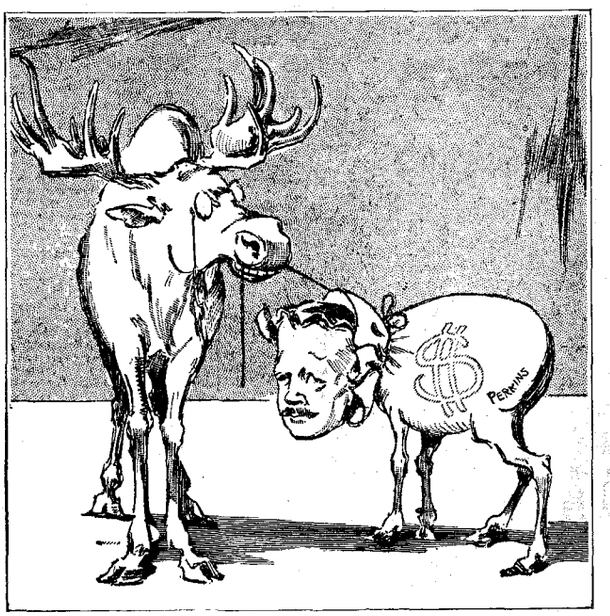
Colonel affirms that "the only way in which our people can increase their power over the big corporations that do wrong is by extending instead of limiting the powers of government," and "not one step in advance can be taken now without increase of governmental power." To quote further from a San Francisco address:



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A LESSON IN NATURAL HISTORY.
The Bull Moose and the "Dough" Moose.
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

"Moreover, Mr. Wilson is absolutely in error in his statement from the historical standpoint. So long as governmental power existed exclusively for the king and not at all for the people, then the history of liberty was a history of the limitation of governmental power. But now the governmental power rests in the people, and the kings who enjoy privileges are the kings of the financial and industrial world, and what they clamor for is the limitation of governmental power, and what the people surely need is the extension of governmental power. . . . . .

"Now, friends, you can adopt one philosophy or the other. You can adopt the philosophy of *laissez-faire*, of the limitation of governmental power, and turn the industrial life of this country into a chaotic scramble of selfish interests, each bent on plundering the others, and all bent on oppressing the wage-workers. This is precisely and exactly what Mr. Wilson's proposal means, and it can mean nothing else. Under such limitation of governmental power as he praises every railroad would be left unchecked, every great industrial concern can do as it chooses with its employees and with the general public."

Again, speaking in Trinidad, Colo., Mr. Roosevelt denies Mr. Wilson's statement that the Progressive party's program of trust regulation originated with Messrs. Gary and Perkins. Says the Colonel:

"Neither of these statements is in accordance with facts. Not once only, but again and again, in messages to Congress and in speech after speech while I was President I advocated the method proposed by the Progressives for handling the trust question, which is practically the principle applied in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"I wish to call attention at this time to the fact that as far as I know the overwhelming majority of men who control both the Steel Corporation and the Harvester Trust are supporting either Mr. Taft or Mr. Wilson.

"They are certainly opposing me. Indeed, as far as I know, the only man connected with either organization who is supporting me is Mr. Perkins himself."

Turning to Mr. Wilson's statement that under the Progressive platform the corporations would control the labor market, Mr. Roosevelt says:

"There is a very simple way of testing the worth of this statement. Has the Interstate Commerce Law put the workingman more in the power of the railroads? Let Mr. Wilson answer this question."

Agreeing with Mr. Roosevelt that the restoration of competition by force of law is impossible, the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.) remarks:

"The trusts arose because in this great nation it is more economical to do certain kinds of business on a nation-wide scale than in any other way. As long as this remains true the trusts will remain here.

"The trusts can not and should not be 'busted'; but they can and should be regulated by the nation as a whole for the nation as a whole."

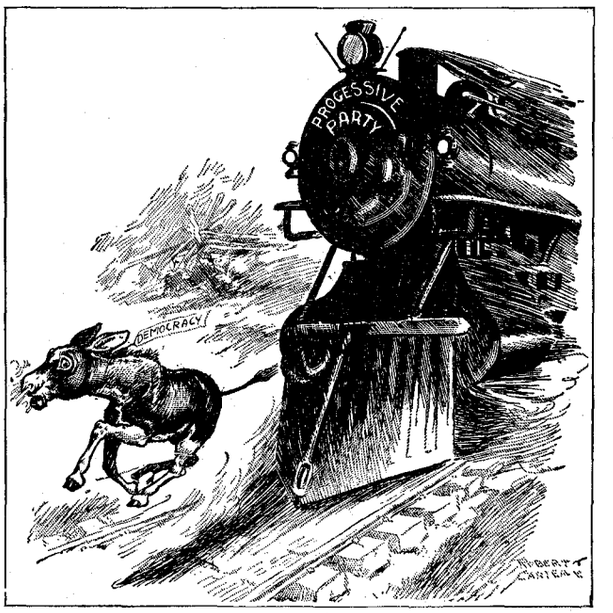
Another Progressive paper, the Philadelphia *North American*, attacks Governor Wilson's position and defends that of Colonel Roosevelt in the following words:

"Governor Wilson seems to have lost the thread of progressive ideas and to have wandered back into the maze of musty bookish doctrine from which he began to emerge two years ago. He apparently does not know that when the people own the Government the surest way to guard the people's liberty is to enlarge the people's power. This the Progressives propose to do, not only by extending the powers of government, but by insuring that the people shall be the Government.

"Every proposal to give more power to government, whether for the purpose of regulating great industrial corporations or limiting the hours of working girls, has its corollary in another proposal to give the people more power over the Government through direct primaries, initiative, referendum, recall, or some similar instrumentality."

As Mr. Bryan has probably devoted more or less thought to the possibilities of the Presidential office, many will be interested to know how he thinks Colonel Roosevelt's plan would work out. In *The Commoner* he says:

"First, accept the trust as a permanent institution and thus encourage the consolidation of all business into great monopolies; second, withdraw from the States all power to restrain private monopolies and then trust to a bureau at Washington to regulate these monopolies; third, remove all limitations as to number of Presidential terms and leave the President to use the bureau which he appoints to coerce the monopolies which the bureau controls, and through the monopolies the employees and the business public, into continuous renominations and reelections and thus convert the Chief Executive into a President for life. This is the most audacious attempt the country has yet seen to set up a one-man government and maintain it by the influence which the Executive can bring to bear through a bureau."



HE'LL "PROGRESS" OR DIE.
—Carter in the Boston *Journal*.

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HAYWOOD DEMANDING JUSTICE FOR ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI.

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ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI AT THE TIME OF THEIR ARREST.

LABOR LEADERS IMPRISONED FOR THEIR PART IN THE LAWRENCE STRIKE.

HAYWOOD'S ARREST

THAT THE ARREST of William D. Haywood for conspiracy in connection with the late Lawrence textile strike will, as the New York *World* declares, "add fuel to the flames of hatred against the Wool Trust," is agreed by writers who disagree on nearly everything else about it. And many editors who have been a long time silent about conditions in Lawrence now agree with Haywood in demanding either a prompt trial or prompt release for Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, the labor leaders who have been imprisoned without trial since January, charged with being accessory to the death of Anna La Pizza, who was shot in a riot. There is a minimum of sympathy, however, for some of Haywood's other reported sentiments, notably that exprest in a recent meeting in New York, one of a series of country-wide meetings, threatening to "paralyze all industry, if necessary," if the demand is not answered that Ettor and Giovannitti be set free or brought immediately to a hearing. Here are some of his remarks as printed in the New York *World:*

"To-day the people of the United States are demanding the doors of the jail be open or they will close the doors of every mill in the United States and nail up every railroad in the country.

"These men committed no crime. They are in jail because they won the strike and compelled the reinstatement of every striker. We do plead guilty to the crime of having beaten and outwitted the Wool Trust. We do plead guilty to the crime of having forced the Wool Trust to pay $15,000,000 more wages. The capitalistic class has committed and been allowed to commit every crime for profit. They planted dynamite in Lawrence, and they did the same in Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming. They did the same thing at Cripple Creek. They caused sixteen or more explosions in Chicago. This time in Lawrence is not the only occasion on which the capitalists have used dynamite, but this time we've got the goods on them, and we'll put them where they've put poor Ettor and Giovannitti."

The press do not differ so much about how the two prisoners should be regarded as about how to view Haywood. Disputes arise even about whether Haywood invited arrest for the sake of publicity and is shamming indignation, or whether the mill owners hoped that the news would hurt the cause of the imprisoned "agitators." The Socialist New York *Call* suspects a plot and calls the conspiracy charge against him "ludicrous." It says:

"How these people figure out that such an act will lessen interest in the Ettor-Giovannitti matter, or tend to decrease the chances of the general strike that Haywood suggests, is a mystery which seems insoluble by any process of logic or reasoning, to say nothing of the indisputable fact that experience has shown all such methods to be palpable failures.

"There seems to be no explanation except on the assumption that the masses in whose demonstrations and public activities the social unrest of the day is manifested can be intimidated by such a policy and compelled to desist from their activities."

Even the news reports are conflicting. The Boston *Journal's* account of what happened after Haywood finished his address to a crowd on Boston Common runs:

"Eluding State police officers who were watching for him, William D. Haywood, the I. W. W. leader who is wanted here on a warrant charging conspiracy to intimidate in connection with the Lawrence textile strike, addrest the big Ettor-Giovannitti protest-meeting on the Common yesterday afternoon and then—wholly unwitting—stept into a police automobile.

"'Drive like h——, Steve,' he told the chauffeur—Tom Eustis, a State officer, who knew his man.

"'Wait for the rest of the gang,' Eustis said.

"'Don't wait—beat it!' commanded Haywood.

"Eustis didn't. And Haywood, who was clearly counting on making a clean getaway, for the pure pleasure of laughing at the State police, was bagged when, a few moments later, the State police detail arrived on the scene."

Another version, printed in the New York *Times*, is:

"The arrest was in accordance with a preconceived plan made between Haywood and the police to avoid a riot. So quietly was the arrest made that none of Haywood's followers were aware of it until he was in custody."

Tho all the editors severely censure Haywood's threat of a general strike—the Detroit *Free Press* saying "he is declaring openly for mob law," the Providence *Journal* describing him as "notorious"—a number of the most conservative of the press

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agree that he is right in demanding prompt trial for the imprisoned labor leaders. The Boston *Transcript*, for one, says:

"It seems to us that the trial of these men has been too long delayed. There has appeared to be some mystery about it. They were entitled to a prompt examination of the charges against them. They have already been punished to a certain extent for a crime of which they may or may not be guilty. It is time the mystery of the case was ended. The Government has stated that its readiness to proceed to trial has been several times announced, but on each occasion the counsel for the defense has asked for a continuance. If this is so—and we have seen no denial of it—then there must be some extraordinary reason for the tactics that are being employed. Is it because a brace of martyrs is regarded as a valuable asset, a *raison d'être* for such a demonstration at intervals as that which took place yesterday?"

Many others note that the mill workers believe that Anna La Pizza was killed by a police bullet and that the guilt of the two "organizers," who were, as the New York *International* puts it, "admittedly miles away from the scene of the shooting," will be hard to establish. *The International* relates that—

"All the leading countries in Europe have had something to say about Ettor and Giovannitti. Their case was recently discust in the Italian Parliament. Socialist and trade-union organizations in England, France, and Germany have sent messages of protest and of sympathy. The labor-unions of Sweden propose to boycott American goods if Ettor and Giovannitti are not soon released."

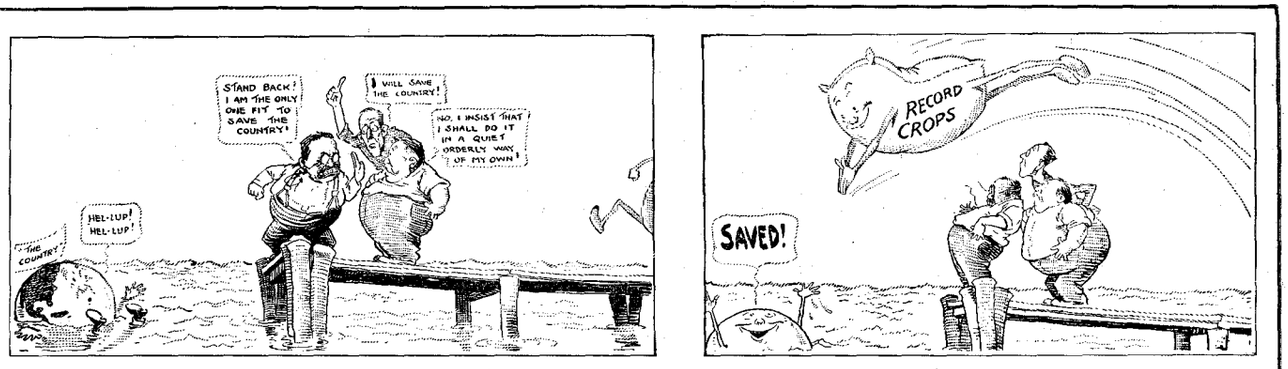
Haywood's arrest has added fuel to this indignation in Socialist and union circles. "There will be a serious revolt," declares Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Presidential candidate, "if a serious attempt is made to railroad Haywood."

MEAT PRICES AND THE TARIFF

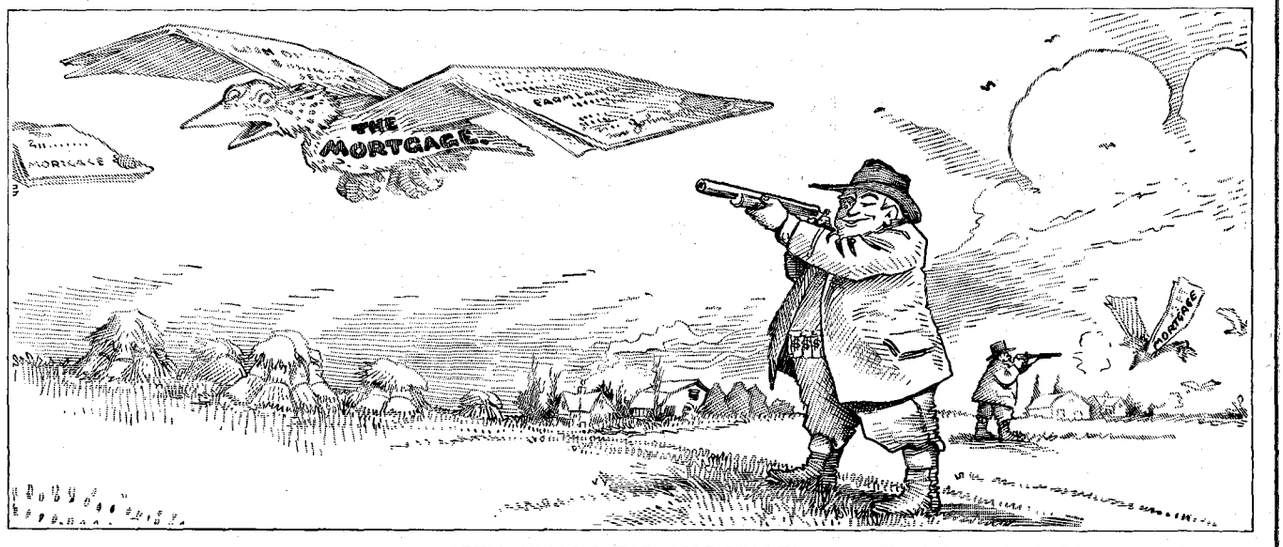
WAR PRICES for beef have apparently roused some observers to fighting pitch. Chicago market reports quoting steers at $11 a hundredweight, "the highest recorded at the Union Stock Yards since the Civil War," happen to appear just at a time when the price of beef is a topic of lively tariff debate. Woodrow Wilson's address in Syracuse, at the State Fair, sets the discussion going. The New York *Commercial* (Com.) thinks that meat prices make a particularly "pregnant illustration" of how the tariff works, because in this field "conditions are less complicated, can be more easily stript from accessory facts to a few naked essential things, and the movement of these essentials more specifically traced." Apparently, this may be true without diminishing any of the heat of the debate over essential facts and figures. For while *The Commercial* accepts Governor Wilson's statements and statistics as proving "a clear-cut sheer case of tariff robbery, from the truth of which there is no appeal," the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), published in a great packing center, says that the Governor misstated facts in the Syracuse speech, and "finding himself unable to throw the figures, he fouled them, by tripping."

The point of the Democratic candidate's discourse that is most argued is this statement:

"The price of meat has gone up in the United States 30 and 40 per cent. within ten years, and the price of American meat has not gone up a fraction of a cent a pound in the London markets. American meat is selling cheaper in England by 30 or 40 per cent. than it is selling in the United States, and when gentlemen who are engaged in this monopoly tell me that it is because of the


STAND BACK! I AM THE ONLY ONE FIT TO SAVE THE COUNTRY!
I WILL SAVE THE COUNTRY!
NO, I INSIST THAT I SHALL DO IT IN A QUIET ORDERLY WAY OF MY OWN!
HEL-LUP! HEL-LUP!
THE COUNTRY
RECORD CROPS
SAVED!

RIGHT WHILE THEY WERE TALKING ABOUT IT. —Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.



OPEN SEASON FOR MORTGAGES. —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

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circumstances of local supply and demand, I ask them how it is that local supply and demand, how it is that economic laws change when you put the product on salt water and send it across."

Some of the protectionist editors vigorously challenge this. *The Globe-Democrat*, quoting the London *Daily Telegraph* as its authority, says that, for one example, in England during the past year American meats have advanced "from 15 to 20 per cent. during the time in which the prices of all other meats in that market, domestic and imported, have been advancing." The St. Louis editor then contrasts other conditions:

"To meet such advances the working classes of England are not nearly as well prepared as are those of this country. The British Board of Trade has made plain admission of this fact in a comprehensive report of comparative wages and prices, leading to the conclusion, which is freely made, that the higher wages paid over here wipe out the difference in living cost and leave a balance in favor of our protected labor. The Professor's foul disqualifies him for problem wrestling."

To the argument that an advance in prices is reported "all over the world," Governor Wilson replies:

"Yes, they have, and they have risen faster and higher in high-tariff countries than in low-tariff countries. . . . . .

"This wall of the tariff enabled certain gentlemen to get behind it and to say: 'Now we are all of us together secure against foreign competition. Why cut one another's throats? Why not get together?'"

The meat-packers did get together, Governor Wilson relates, evaded the law and set prices as high as they pleased:

"I am not imagining this. It came out in the trial of the meat-packers. There was a circular letter which, in the politest terms, suggested the appropriate prices for the various kinds of meat, and with a gentility quite unsurpassed in the history of business etiquette the suggestion was always accepted. What law can prevent your accepting a suggestion? . . . The tariff gave these men the chance to do the thing which has produced the high prices."

The Governor's suggestion that American packers might hesitate to pursue such a course as he describes if there were no meat tariff here, and beef from South America were to compete, is scoffed at by one of the packers. G. F. Sulzberger, returning after five months in Argentina, is quoted in the official organ of the American Meat Packers' Association, *The National Provisioner* (New York and Chicago), as saying that the result of free meats might mean a temporary reduction of prices to the consumer, but would be disastrous in the end:

"As the farming and grazing industries there [Argentina] are put on a permanent basis the price of lands is going up rapidly, and this is bound to be reflected in the prices packers will have to pay for their raw material there. Those who hope for a continued supply of cheap beef from the Argentine are destined to severe disappointment.

"A reduction of the tariff on meats would hurt the American live-stock raiser, not the packer. The stock-raiser in the United States can not compete with the Argentine farmer at this time, both because his land is much more valuable and because of the higher cost of feed materials here.

"Meat prices might be temporarily lowered, but eventually they would become as high or higher than before, because of the curtailing of live-stock production in this country."

A convert newly acquired by the Governor, the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), is willing to admit that other factors besides the tariff may be important in keeping prices of beef high in American markets—

"But when the price of American beef is materially greater in New York than in London it is idle to deny that the tariff is a conspicuous factor in the discrepancy. Were there no duty, could Argentina compete on equal terms with the West, how long would it be before New York and London paid the same price? Trusts and combinations would doubtless be possible without the tariff; but the unlimited power they exercise is derived from precisely that source.

"No one believes that American beef is sold in London at less than a fair profit. The inference that it is sold here at more than a fair profit is inevitable. Governor Wilson does well to hammer that fact into the public mind."

Of all the demonstrations of the "iniquity" of the present tariff schedules, this editor says, "none is more convincing than the price of beef," and this leads him to remark of the issue Governor Wilson has raised that "a word of four letters might suffice to make the Governor of New Jersey the President of the United States."

AMERICAN OPINION OF THE NOGI SUICIDE

EVEN WHILE they describe the suicides of General Maresuke Nogi and his wife as futile funeral sacrifices to a dead Emperor, our press can not smother an impulse to praise Samurai "devotion." We find such sympathetic comments as that of the New York *Independent*, that Nogi's act "is not reasonable," but is born of "a primitive faith," the "impulse of love and worship." And the writer advises: "Let no one blame him or doubt his death as aught but acceptable to the God we know." Some come very near echoing the sentiments of Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, who deplores the double suicide as "a loss to the whole nation," but at the same time describes it as an inspiring example of loyalty and "an eloquent testimony that the true spirit of the Samurai can flourish even in the atmosphere of modern materialism and individualism." A majority of our writers, however, can not see how, by any possibility, the General's example could be of practical service to his people. If the suicide was meant to be, as some authorities declare, a "lesson" to new Japan, what weakness was it to point at? Thus, in trying to explain the tragedy the press becomes involved in earnest discussion of what the civilization of this new Japan is like, and many are declaring, as does the Toledo *Blade:*

"He is justified in every Japanese heart. He is proclaimed hero in every village street. And the grimy, whistle-tooting engineer, and the poster of patent-medicine bills, and the little salesman in European clothes will be saying that, after all, the ways of old Japan were more noble than the new."

Those who censure the act the most severely are saying with the New York *Call* (Socialist) that while it may have been an evidence of faithfulness, it did not show a quality of the highest sort. Rebellion seems a nobler trait than devotion in this paper's view:

"Devotion to a master is easy. . . . The smallest of the human rebels is of more worth to humanity than the dog that dies on its master's grave, than the forty-year servant of a family, than the faithful body-retainer of the broken-down owner of human flesh—than a Nogi. . . . . .

"We can view his suicide—and that of his 'faithful wife'—with perfect equanimity. The Mikado passed and there was not a tremor in Japan. The passing of Nogi will produce no more of a tremor, will affect the life of the people no more than the passing of the Mikado did. Even tho he was a great general, the fact is he had outlived his life. He was capable of learning nothing new. His death, in such a way and for such a reason, was no more than the death of the faithful hound upon the grave of its master."

This Socialist writer regards the suicide as "a most contemptible, cowardly, and foolish thing to do. It showed utter lack of self-respect and utter misunderstanding of everything that is worth while in human life."

But few other criticisms are so harsh as this. Most follow the method of the New York *Herald*, prefacing censure with explanation and praise:

"It is necessary for the Western mind to have a knowledge of the idealistic conception of honor, patriotism, and loyalty to authority which pervades the Eastern to appreciate in some degree the meaning of the tragedy by which the Japanese

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general, Nogi, and his faithful wife took themselves out of this world. Their double suicide, prompted by a process of reasoning which would be considered highly fanatic in the Western world, stamps them in their country as the noblest of their race.

"Nogi was one of the first citizens of Japan, and also one of the most modest; one of the country's most distinguished soldiers, twice the hero of Port Arthur, his last siege and capture of which being one of the great military deeds of history, upon the pages of which his name will be forever recorded. Yet it was Nogi of the old Japan that made this sacrifice, perhaps as a reminder to new Japan that has shown modern and Western methods lately to an extent that threatened the barbaric ideas of the old régime."

The Herald also is only one of many who are reminded by Nogi's death that Japan is still struggling to assimilate Western civilization. The New York *Telegraph*, commenting on Japan's admiration of the General's act, adds:

"But General Nogi served neither Japan nor his Emperor in slaughtering himself. He should have continued to live for Japan and the Emperor's son. . . . Nogi did not die for his country. His country was not in need of such a sacrifice. The impression this perverse and tragic incident has made on humanity can only react unfavorably on Japan and the Japanese. It reminds us of the hideous crime that caused one of the greatest of poets to exclaim in deathless words, 'Superstition, what crimes are committed in thy name!' It reminds us that the bonds which fetter Japan to a barbarous view of the duty and responsibilities of life have not yet been entirely loosened."

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NOGI AND HIS STAFF AT LUNCH

During the war with Russia. The General is the one with the beard. His two sons gave their lives for their country in the war. He and his wife completed the story of devotion by committing suicide as the gun sounded for the Emperor's burial.

One of the most confirmed of all doubters of Japan's progress appears to be the New York *Commercial:*

"There still lingers in all Japanese, however many of them may deprecate the sense of necessity behind the thrilling episode of the imperial funeral, a penchant for the fierce tradition which makes self-immolation a deed of the most exalted honor and dignity. This is evident in all the comments of the native and foreign Japanese press. The spirit of the *laudator temporis acti* or lover of a dead epoch reigns even in the thoughts of the most advanced expositor of the new Japan deep down at the bottom. It will take a long time, if ever, to transfuse the Occident into the Orient, however the surface is Occidentalized."

The suggestion is advanced that Nogi's death was meant to teach loyalty to a nation which in growing Westernized has become less tractable and self-devoted than it was at the time of the war with Russia, but even this is put in the form of a question. It comes from the New York *Evening Post:*

"When crops fail and taxes grow unbearable, they will riot. When cabinet ministers displease them, even tho these ministers are supposed to embody the Emperor's will, they will have parliamentary protests and crises. There is a Socialist party in Japan, and there is an anarchist movement, as was shown in the recent execution of more than a dozen conspirators against the life of the Emperor. Did General Nogi deplore these manifestations of the modern spirit among his countrymen? Did he believe that by his dramatic act of sacrifice he could call the spirit of the nation back from its new vagaries to the old standards and loyalties?"

OUR "MORAL MANDATE" IN NICARAGUA

THE VIGOROUS NOTE of warning sent by Acting Secretary of State Wilson to the Government of Nicaragua through Minister Weitzel, in which the Taft Administration denounces General Mena's rebellion as "the most inexcusable in the annals of Central America," and expresses a determination to "contribute its influence in all appropriate ways to the restoration of lawful and orderly government," provokes the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) to say that "our diplomacy is at a rather low ebb." And the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks that "our whole policy toward the republics to the south of us has become jingo enough to satisfy even James G. Blaine." On the other hand we are reminded by the Washington *Times* (Prog.) that what this Government proposes to do is just what European countries "have repeatedly done in Morocco, in Algiers, in Egypt, in China, in other parts of the world where it was conceived that civilization owed a duty to humanity."

As a matter of fact, our policy, tho not so definitely stated before, already has resulted in sending a battle-ship and several cruisers to Corinto and in garrisoning 1,200 marines in Managua, the capital, while other bluecoats protect the railway communication from the coast to the interior lakes. Dispatches report that some of the trains have been attacked, and that the Americans are being begged to relieve the citizens of Granada, "who have been reduced to the last stages of starvation." Tho it might be debatable whether in the present instance Americans have been in peril, Nicaragua's records of bloodshed certainly are not reassuring. Nicaragua has been "the scene of more bloodshed and misery," says a writer for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "than any equal area in that 'near South' whose problems America of the North must some day solve." *The Globe-Democrat's* account relates that in the twenty years that Zelaya dominated, there were fourteen revolutions serious enough to mean a steady decrease in wealth and population. For one example:

"The Estradan revolt of 1909–10 lasted eighteen months—and it cost the lives of 5,000 Nicaraguans out of a total of 550,000. That is, one able-bodied man out of every twenty in the whole land. It is equal to a death-roll in the United States of 650,000 in an equal period."

That the note to Nicaragua should stir up a good deal of comment is not surprizing when we read the text of the communication as sent to that Government on September 12, and made public on the 17th. Describing the Mena revolt as an attempt to revive Zelayaism, our State Department goes on to say:

"The revolt of General Mena in flagrant violation of his solemn promises to his own Government and to the American Minister

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and of the Dawson agreement, by which he was solemnly bound, and his attempt to overturn the Government of his country for purely selfish purposes and without even the pretense of contending for a principle, make the present rebellion in origin the most inexcusable in the annals of Central America. The nature and methods of the present disturbances, indeed, place them in the category of anarchy rather than ordinary revolution.

"The reported capture of those who promptly joined Mena, together with his uncivilized and savage action in breaking armistices, maltreating messengers, violating his word of honor, torturing peaceable citizens to exact contributions, and, above all, in the ruthless bombardment of the city of Managua, with the deliberate destruction of innocent life and property and the killing of women and children and the sick in hospitals, and the cruel and barbarous slaughter of hundreds reported at Leon, give to the Mena revolt the attributes of the abhorrent and intolerable Zelaya régime."

Bad as this is, says *The Evening Post*, it constitutes no reason for our taking charge of Nicaragua:

"We do not deny that the situation in Nicaragua makes a strong appeal to all who have humanitarian feelings, but in a case like this it is necessary to take a long look ahead. Is there any argument advanced for taking charge of Nicaragua that could not be advanced by the American and foreign mine owner in portions of Mexico whose property lies idle because of the activities of the so-called revolutionists in Mexico? Will not the Nicaraguan exploit be held up to Mr. Taft every day as a reason for similar action in Mexico, and in Santo Domingo where revolution threatens? Where shall we stop, once we have begun a policy of this kind? Indeed, how soon can we let go in Nicaragua? Shall we be able to let go, unless we have an Administration at Washington that takes a different attitude and believes it the duty of this country to stick to its historic policy of avoiding foreign entanglements, precisely as Washington urged? It makes no difference that Nicaragua is a small country; an entangling control of it may work infinite mischief merely by setting precedents which belligerent Presidents in Washington may extend if they see fit."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* reminds us that the "General Treaty of Peace and Amity" of December 20, 1907, alluded to as the "Washington Conventions," was between Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and that in supplementary proceedings it was agreed that no government of Central America shall in case of civil war intervene in favor of or against the Government of the country where the struggle takes place. In the opinion of *The Eagle* the United States is now doing in Nicaragua just what is prohibited to the other Central American republics. Differing with *The Eagle*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) believes that by virtue of the Washington Conventions the United States has a moral mandate to exert its influence for the preservation of peace in all that region. *The Inquirer* goes on:

"In our relations with the South American republics in general, and with those of Central America in particular, we are in an awkward and embarrassing position. By our insistence on the Monroe Doctrine, which excludes foreign intervention, we have assumed a certain responsibility of which we can not divest ourselves, but we do not possess and can not claim the authority by which responsibility normally is and always should be accompanied."

Mr. Munsey's Washington *Times* thus sums up the difficulties confronting this Government in its dealings with the Central American republics:

"If we interfere in the domestic troubles of the minor American republics, we are denounced; if we don't interfere, we are accused of weakness. There is no use expecting fairness; the thing necessary is to have a policy, to make it just as near right as may be, and to stick to it. In the long run, honest pursuit of such a course will command fair consideration both in Europe and in Latin America."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THERE is no silent partner in the firm of Roosevelt and Johnson.—*Columbia State.*

SOMEBODY ought to tell the President and his friends that a Presidential campaign is going on.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE wise postal authorities have set the date for the opening of the parcel-post just one week after the end of the Christmas rush.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A NUMBER of Denver officials have been indicted, showing that those Western cities still try to keep up their petty rivalry with New York.—*Washington Post.*

IT is very doubtful whether Wall Street is gnashing its teeth over campaign-fund publicity. It will save them a lot of money.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

AN automobile belonging to ex-Speaker Cannon brought only $600 in Washington yesterday. But everybody will admit that Uncle Joe once had a great machine.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A TERRIBLE alternative confronts the Mexican revolutionists. If they do not lay down their arms they will be starved or shot, and if they surrender they'll be put to work.—*Chicago News.*

THAT long-lost tribe up in the arctic regions that hadn't been heard of before since 1412, must have been surprized when informed that the tariff hadn't been revised downward yet.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

BEFORE a Montana audience the other day, Colonel Roosevelt indignantly refuted the charge that he desires to be king, convincing even the few skeptics present by pointing out that kings don't have much power these days.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

IT remained for the Boston *Globe* to opine that Straus would win in a waltz.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE New York woman who eloped with an iceman resorted to desperate means to reduce the cost of living.—*Albany Journal.*

ARNOLD BENNETT, the English author, says he needs a rest after his American tour. So do we, Arnold.—*Cleveland Leader.*

"SUSPENDER JACK" is one of the Colonel's strongest supporters. So there seems to be something in a name, after all.—*Southern Lumberman.*

CERTAIN ABSENTEES ACCOUNTED FOR.

"Explorer Stefansson has discovered a long-lost colony of white men in the far north."—News Item.

—Bradley in the *Chicago News.*

A SCIENTIST says men don't know how to eat. Perhaps they've forgotten how since food prices went up.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE denial of the report that life can be produced artificially is a heavy blow to a multitude of former politicians.—*New York Evening Post.*

THEY'VE been singing an opera in Esperanto over in Europe, but it's dollars to doughnuts that the audience didn't know the difference.—*Newark News.*

VERMONT'S chief output is tombstones. But the address on the consignment shipped last election day seems to be confusing.—*Cleveland Leader.*

SECRETARY WILSON, of the Agricultural Department, says that he will retire on March 5. But he does not say of what year.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

SHOULD the Canal question be referred to The Hague? The charges of some lawyers make it doubtful whether peace is cheaper than war.—*Southern Lumberman.*

VERY soon, we fear, the Hon. William Howard Taft will be obliged to hire a press-agent to acquaint folks with the fact that he is running for something.—*Puck.*

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HOW GERMANY TAKES OUR PANAMA CANAL ACT

CALMNESS, if not indifference, marks the tone of German comment on the new Panama Canal Act. The Berlin press seem willing that England should fight her own controversial battles and pull her own chestnuts out of the fire. Germany is not bound to the United States by any Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and is not inclined to challenge us to a commercial

THE PANAMA GAME.

JOHN BULL—"You are not playing the game, Sam!"
UNCLE SAM—"That's so; but I'm playing what suits my hand." —Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle.*

rivalry. Germany's real competitor in the Pacific is England, but their competition can not be influenced by the rate of Panama tolls. Nevertheless the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), while acknowledging this, feels bound, as an organ of respectable bourgeoisie, to preface the remark that "this is wholly England's affair" by flying into a rage against the United States. This is that petulance which sometimes appears in the columns of a demure organ, and has earned for it the name of "Aunty Voss." While it is stated in the London press and in British political circles, according to this paper, that Lord Grey will demand that the question be referred to the Hague Tribunal, and while the rumor is "coolly" received by the United States, which, we are told, "will refuse to place the question before the Arbitration Board," the *Vossische Zeitung* remarks:

"This procedure harmonizes in all its unrighteous brutality with the usual practise and proceeding of that American policy of which it is the logical outcome. This policy is based on might, not right, and extends to the business methods of financial and trust magnates, while it is especially exhibited in American dealings with foreign nations. The Union in this matter is led merely by self-interest which, treaty or no treaty, demands the safeguarding of her water communications from one home port to another against the overwhelming competition of foreign companies. Then, it is averred, the interest of the immense sum sunk in the canal is by no means trifling, while the canal must be looked upon as not only a convenience for trade, but has been built also as a bulwark of strength to the state. Americans will endure the consequences of this attitude with serenity, and they proceed to say that times have very much changed since the conclusion of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, that at present the largest part of Spanish Central America has become a sphere of United States influence and the rapid development of things is tending to the establishment of a single political domination over the unbroken coast-line from the Panama Zone to the frontier of the United States. This means, whatever house you enter you have a right to call your own."

Looked at from a point of view in which right and wrong are kept out of sight, this is excellent, ironically declares the *Vossiche*, which goes on:

"This was not always the way in which these matters were regarded, especially a year ago, when the craze for an arbitration tribunal seized upon the nations. It was then that at the prompting of Taft and Knox a beautiful scheme was hatched, by which all disputes between England and America should be decided at The Hague. . . . As is well known, this fruit of Paradise has not been destined to attain ripeness as yet. In the first important difference between the two Anglo-Saxon nations every one acknowledges the one-sidedness of the American attitude. It is boldly proclaimed, 'Every advantage for us and every disadvantage for the other party. We will have no Hague decision that may prove annoying to us, but only that which troubles our neighbors' . . . The manner in which the letter of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty has become a dead letter is a fair indication of what we may expect in the future."

Yet this paper concludes by saying that—

"After all, this is wholly England's affair. We repeat our declaration that in the Panama quarrel we have no right of any sort at stake. In spite of all the outcry of the Pan-German press and its followers, Germany had better keep her mailed fist in her pocket."

Pan-Germanism finds its most jingoistic press representative in the Berlin *Post*, an organ much favored in military circles. In one of its pungent editorials we read:

"Germany and the United States are both the coming nations and must advance hand in hand. The Americans have always been favorably disposed toward the Germans, and we know what attitude the latter assume toward England. They know that England is now seized with commercial paralysis and that political paralysis must follow in its wake. The Americans also understand that universal peace will not be safeguarded by England, but by the German Kaiser. It is therefore absolutely necessary to avoid anything that may disturb the kindly understanding between us and the United States. Germany has had enough of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for England. We must oppose England in every direction. In the present conflict Britain will not resort to force, for she is well aware that Germany stands on the side of the United States. American diplomacy has brought many a defeat to England, and now she is to suffer the direst of all."

The other papers consider the question in a standoffish sort of way. "The Powers are not prepared to pull the chestnuts

JONATHAN—"Now, Johnny, how much will you give me to let you sail *your* boat?" —London *Daily News.*

out of the fire for England," echoes the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. But papers such as the *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin) oppose the American contention, and in the *Berliner Tageblatt* Prof. Wilhelm Kaufmann of Berlin University authoritatively states:

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"The claim that as the Panama Canal passes through American territory therefore Congress can override the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is untenable in international law. It is to the urgent interest of all seafaring nations that their representatives in international law should point out in the most energetic and most emphatic manner that the Canal Law is a contradiction

A FRIENDLY OFFER.

(It is expected that the first attempt to settle the Panama Canal question will be made by diplomatic methods.)
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and also of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Panama of November 18, 1903, and is inadmissible under international law."

"A leading German statesman," referring to English newspaper protests, is quoted by the same paper as saying that this is the beginning of a clash between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family:

"It is only a matter of time until England with its many possessions will clash with the interests of the United States and will find that the American people will not always do what England

A MERE MATTER OF HONOR.

PRESIDENT TAFT—"Here, swallow this!"
AMERICA—"Thanks. I'm an eagle—I'm not a vulture."
—*Punch* (London).

wants. While drumming up the colonies to come to the assistance of the mother country in the matter of naval supremacy, ostensibly because of the German danger, England also has her eye on the American danger."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AVOWAL OF MEXICAN HOSTILITY

DISTRUST of our motives has been exprest from time to time in Mexico, but seldom so openly and frankly as in *El Intransigente* (City of Mexico), which goes so far as to say that even friendship between the two countries is impossible. It represents Mexico standing a the sentinel of Latin America, facing the big Anglo-Saxon Republic of the north and defying it. Our intervention in Nicaragua and our new Monroe Doctrine are regarded as dangerous signs of aggression. *El Intransigente* is especially irritated at the legislators who are always working for international peace and amity, and it remarks:

"The idea of this company of very estimable representatives indicates a candid and patriotic intention, but we share the belief exprest by our colleague, *El Pais*, that they are on the wrong path, and furthermore we must declare that it is utterly impossible to work toward such a goal while a most formidable fist hovers immediately above our heads. Any affection that may exist between the United States and ourselves can be merely diplomatic. In treaties, of course, in commerce and in certain restricted spheres of action, in such as do not touch the spirit of the two peoples, we can be friends.

"Consider the fact that destiny has placed us in a geographical situation of extreme delicacy. Already, and obviously quite unjustly, we have been reproached in the name of the Latin race that finds in us the nearest outpost toward the natural enemy. Not for ourselves alone, but for every group of the great family of the Indo-Spanish that ever looks toward the north with keener suspicion as the northern republic expands, is our position one of profound concern and responsibility. Standing confronted with the United States, we must look steadily ahead, ever suspiciously and distrustfully, in the name of every country of America that speaks Spanish. No other people can have less friendship for this hostile neighbor than the Mexicans. The law that has been laid down in and by the universe, the invincible law of 'they and we,' prescribes a deep and eternal division, draws a line that can not be erased, points to an abyss that can not be bridged.

"And the responsibility for a critical situation must not be placed upon us, it must rest on 'them.' It is they who frown at us constantly, at our life and our liberty. It is they who, from the depths of their souls to the very words of their speech, evince gloomy and acute hostility for us. Is it possible for us to be so slightly human, so absurdly candid, as to respond to such a sentiment with cordial affection or romantic love? Peace and friendship? The degree of them that already exists should satisfy us. So long as 'they' are what they are, it is impossible for us either to dream or to think alike. Our faith is the Latin faith, the faith of the Scipios and the Guzmans. Their faith is the *fides Punica*, the faith of Hamilcar Barca, of the *Maine* and the Panama Canal.

"Never can we unite in sympathy two constitutions, two natures, two spirits rigidly opposite, incompatible, and contrary by virtue of the mysterious laws of humanity."

The existing friendly relations are declared merely a mask:

"It is necessary that we should be friends, such friends as official appearance permits us to be.

"This whole utterance is a defense of our weakness against the menace, the threat, of their dangerous force. As the days pass we hear them repeat promises of respect and affection, and we do not omit to give such promises; they continue to impress us with their grand achievement in general civilization, specifically in machinery, railroads, ships, hotels, the pork-shops of Chicago, the shoe-stores of Buffalo—but we distrust, distrust, aye, we distrust. . . . . .

"Between 'them' and ourselves, in spite of the fact that we press each other's hands while we mingle formal compliments, there will always appear, separating heart from heart, the irremovable barrier of steel that is more significant now than during the centuries that have passed.

"Between 'them' and us, beneath the smiles of ambassadors and behind the hypocrisy of the official note, our soul surges against their soul, their cupidity against our pride.

"Every effort that may be made to join those whom destiny has separated irrevocably will, must be, useless . . . unfortunately, useless. . . . . ."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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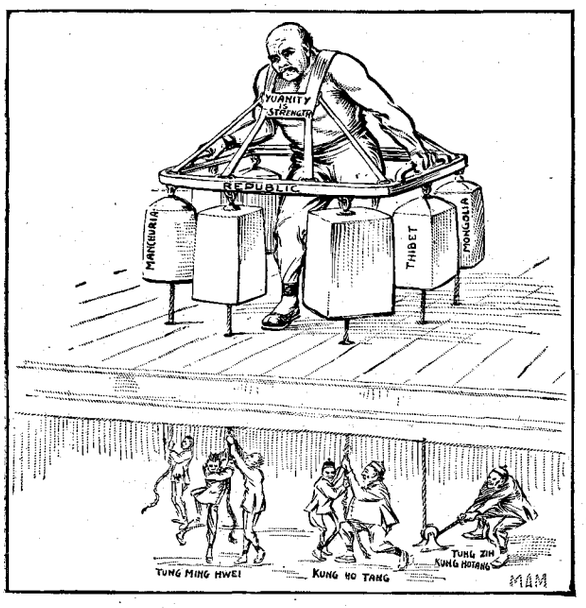
THE YELLOW REPUBLIC'S PERIL

THE WHITE PERIL threatening China is far more imminent than any yellow peril threatening Europe or America. The Chinese revolution has not yet attained its complete end, and the Republic is, so far, rather "up in the air." The north and south of China are not yet reconciled, and the Government finds it almost impossible to get money to build railways and effect necessary reforms. China is, in fact, just in that condition in which Persia found herself before she was seized and apportioned out between Russia on the north and England on the south, leaving only a strip of independent Persian territory. Count Okuma, the president of the Waseda University in Tokyo and the leader of the Progressive party, whose views with regard to China are liberal and sympathetic, fears an international scramble for her territory, and says:

"This can be avoided only by the emphatic and unequivocal assertion of the principles of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. I hope and believe that the influence of the United States will also be on the side of England and Japan in maintaining the *status quo* against those who might be tempted to violate her integrity."

The Count is writing in the great German organ of peace, the



THE GIANT AND THE PYGMIES.
Yuan can carry the burdens of the Republic in spite of the secret machinations of his enemies.
—*National Review* (Shanghai).

Friedenswarte (Berlin), and remarks with a feeling of great anxiety:

"From all outside appearances the Chinese revolution has come to an end, but in reality neither in her internal administration nor in her diplomatic relations can we see much light ahead. Should the Powers, meantime, attempt to satisfy their territorial ambitions at China's cost and take action tending toward the dismemberment of that vast Empire, complications and results which can not be accurately foreseen will certainly ensue."

He compares China with Africa, and says that altho Africa has been divided up peaceably between the European Powers, it would be quite impossible in China's case, because their commercial and military interests would be too deeply involved. He believes the Powers so jealous that they would be likely to fight over her, and reminds the rulers of the bitter feeling that was excited when a section of Manchuria was awarded to Japan as part indemnification for her share in the Russo-Japanese War. He therefore advises all the Powers to join in preserving the neutrality of China, safeguarding the open door, but leaving her territory intact:

"It behooves Japan and Great Britain, which of all the Powers have the largest interests at stake in China, to take every possible measure for the preservation of the nation's territorial integrity. I hope for this reason that the cabinets in Tokyo and London

ROBBING THE CHINESE HEN-ROOST.
—London *Daily News*.

will meet the Chinese situation with the strongest determination to uphold the nation's inviolability and maintain the *status quo* throughout the Far East. If the principles of the Anglo-Japanese alliance are energetically and unmistakably enforced, there will be no room left for the play of ambition or for engendering suspicions on the part of the Powers."

Count Okuma then refers as follows to the United States:

"The Government and people of the United States, which are so active in promoting all that makes for peace, will doubtless join cordially in the maintenance of the principles of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The American people will then recognize how mistaken they were in harboring doubts regarding Japanese intentions toward China and Chinese territory. . . . . .

CHINA AND THE POWERS.
CHINA—"This circle of friends makes my brain whirl."
—*Niederlandische Courant* (Amsterdam).

"China is at present much like a volcano on the eve of eruption. Should the eruption come, the disaster will shake the world. It is only by leading China along the path of progress that she can be saved from such a catastrophe."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CHINA'S HYGIENIC ASPIRATIONS

THE NEW YELLOW REPUBLIC, says a writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is determined to improve the sanitation and hygiene of the country. China, the birthplace of the bubonic plague, is described as the most unhygienic country in the world. In the first place it is overpopulated, or rather overcrowded, and there are no open places in most great cities, with few exceptions. Drainage is in such cities impossible and the death-rate is high, altho without accurate figures it is impossible to give reliable statistics. As China contains a fourth part of the population of the globe, sanitary reform must necessarily be slow. Some reasons for the difficulty of the work are sketched as follows:

"If any one takes some single town of China of the larger class and considers its condition from a European standpoint, and thinks of raising the Asiatic city to a social and sanitary level with European cities, he will see how vast the task is.

"The first difficult problem in China is the overcrowding of the population. Of course, this does not apply to the country universally. China is not overcrowded with population in the mountain districts. It is in the vast plains and lowlands, and especially in the great cities, that the rule holds good. . . . In most of these large cities—those, for instance, within the districts of Yangtsetals—every inch of soil is taken up with dwelling-houses. In many cities are to be seen houses huddled close, wall to wall, without open places or parks or public streets between them."

Of course, this description does not apply to cities like Nanking, which was rebuilt, on more or less European lines, after the devastation of the Tai-ping rebellion. In such cities as this are to be found unoccupied areas with trees and even cultivated fields. But the Chinese dwelling-houses are insanitary from other causes, as we read:

"It is further to be noted that most Chinese houses consist of but one, the ground, floor, very seldom of two stories, and never of more than two. Another important fact is that in most Chinese towns there is a dearth of houses for rent. The consequences are that the health, even the life, of hundreds of thousands is being undermined. In those narrow streets thorough scavenger work and cleansing by water can not be accomplished; the houses admit no air and little light, and it is absurd to talk of drainage in such places. . . . Under these circumstances domestic life in a Chinese town goes on in the street. The booths where food is sold stand in the dust along the middle of the road, the street is kitchen and dining-room, and so the whole family is exposed to the disagreeable and unwholesome atmosphere of the highway."

Altho the task appears herculean, the Republic is determined to cleanse its Augean stables. The dethronement of the Manchu dynasty clears the way for such practical reforms, and in time they are sure to be accomplished. To quote further:

"Some improvement in the present condition of things has doubtless been already brought about by legislation. But the measures taken have so far proved wofully inadequate and the work before the Government is gigantic. So long as the Manchus reigned in China no thought at all was given to the public health. There was no law of quarantine, no hospitals for isolating those afflicted with contagious diseases, and actually no measures taken for checking the spread of epidemics, so that China was a Yellow Peril not only in political and commercial relations, but more than all in a hygienic sense. Nor must we forget that the bubonic plague which in the nineties cost India millions of human lives and has not yet been totally eliminated, but has spread to every quarter of the world, originated in China."

The practise of medicine in China is now a farce, but:

"The new Government has appointed a Board of Public Health, setting at the head of it a man who has received his medical training abroad and has made a special study of tropical diseases. He will gather round him a numerous staff of European physicians. This is at least a beginning, which as the Government gains firm footing in the country may develop into a steady amelioration of present conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHORTAGE OF WOMEN IN INDIA

GIRL BABIES are not being thrown into the Ganges so freely as they were years ago, and the Hindu widows are not immolating themselves on their husbands' funeral pyres as they once did, but the same feeling toward widows and baby girls still prevails, and works against their lives in subtler ways. The result is, we are told in the Lahore *Tribune*, that female mortality is so high that in middle life the men greatly outnumber the women. The decennial census just completed by the Government shows this clearly. Strangely enough, in the early and late stages of life the women somewhat predominate, but in middle life their number falls far short. Thus, of the 43,000,000 East Indians under five years old, there are 690,000 more girls than boys. But the females seem to disappear more rapidly than the males, with the result that between the tenth and fifteenth year there are 18,500,000 boys and only 15,200,000 girls. Curious to say, of those beyond sixty, the women are slightly ahead of the men in number. In some parts the shortage of women, as a whole, is marked. For instance, in the Punjab, one of the largest provinces, there were on March 10, 1910 (the day the census was taken), 13,314,917 males, but only 10,872,775 females, which means that every fifth man in the Punjab must go without a wife—a veritable calamity to a people among whom celibacy is altogether absent, while some among them like to show off their affluence by possessing more wives than one. To increase India's consternation, it finds that not one, but all the communities and races show disparity in their male and female population. This is evident from the following analysis printed in *The Tribune:*

"The total Hindu population of the Punjab is 8,773,621, 4,821,031 males and 3,952,590 females. The total Sikh population is 2,883,729, 1,651,595 males and 1,232,134 females. The Jain population is very inconsiderable, 46,775, with 25,280 males and 21,495 females. The Mohammedan population, the largest in the province, is 12,275,477, comprized of 6,695,943 males and 5,579,534 females. The female population is uniformly smaller than the male population among all communities."

In fact, the figures conclusively prove the statement made by Mr. A. E. Gait, India's Census Commissioner, that "the proportion of sexes at birth is not very different from that in Europe, but subsequent conditions are relatively less favorable to female life," so it is quite natural that India should begin to sit up and take notice of the toll the country is paying for its neglect of women. We find M. R. Sawhney saying in *The Tribune* that "this want of uniformity in the male and female population . . . is a great social danger," and he frankly analyzes the causes that are responsible for this alarming social condition. He says in substance:

"To start with, female offspring are not looked upon with the same eye of affection as male children. Curiously enough, this feeling is common to the father and the mother. As a natural consequence, infant mortality is greater among the female sex than among the male.

"More women die of disease than men. But what is the cause of this? Just look at the life of an Indian female. Early in her life a girl is practically shut up in the house. The houses are by no means model houses as far as sanitation is concerned, and I might say without exaggeration that some of the girls hardly ever get an outing.

"We must also not forget that there are a lot of widows who, finding their lives unbearable, commit suicide, or starve themselves to death, in other words, commit a slow form of *suttee*. Widow-marriage would, I think, prevent this to a large extent."

This diagnosis of the evils that infest Indian society coincides with the causes of Hindustan's degeneracy pointed out by the British authorities, and is remarkable for its frankness, showing that the old-time East Indian habit of hiding the family skeleton is being replaced by a healthy desire to find out national disorders—and their cure may be expected to follow in its train.

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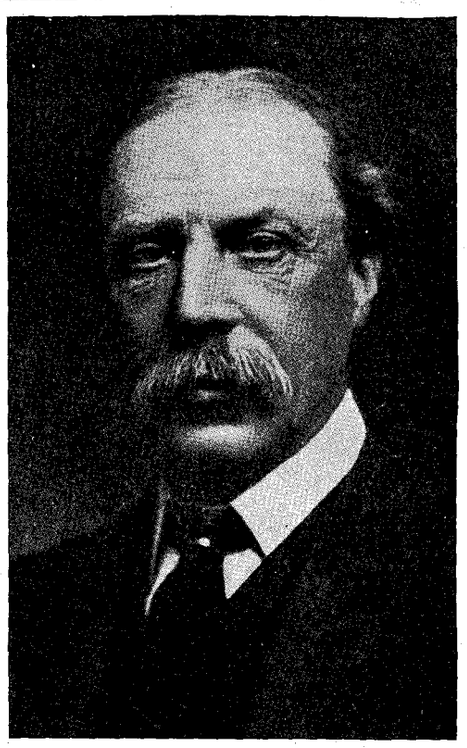
CONTINUOUS EVOLUTION

THE RECENT opening address of Prof. E. A. Schäfer, the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in which he develops the view that life is a purely physical phenomenon, which may be accounted for, in all its complexities, by the same laws that govern inanimate nature, has apparently attracted much interest. There is nothing in it new to the scientific man, but it goes into details in its elaboration of the mechanistic view of life rather more than is customary in an address intended, at least in part, for the laity. It is now evident to many who apparently had not known it before, that thinkers of this school have been reasoning very closely of late, and have been studying the minutiæ of vital processes with much acuteness, placing them by the side of the corresponding physical or chemical phenomena and establishing what are certainly striking coincidences even to those who can not agree that they go farther than this. Professor Schäfer's address is long and full. Apparently the part which attracted most notice at first, altho it is only a detail, is that in which he declares his belief that the transition from inanimate to animate nature, which every one knows must have taken place somehow, somewhere, at some remote period, may just as well be taking place also here and now. He does not assert that it is so taking place, nor is he specific about the mechanism by which it may occur. He utterly rejects the experiments of Bastian and others in which fully formed bacteria are said to have been obtained from certain solutions. Life, he says, can not appear in such complexity at a leap. We quote from the full text of Professor Schäfer's address as it appears in *Science* (New York, September 6). He says:



HE THINKS THE "CREATION" CONTINUOUS.

Prof. Schäfer argues that "if living matter has been evolved from lifeless in the past, we are justified in accepting the conclusion that its evolution is possible in the present and in the future. Indeed," he avers more emphatically, "we are not only justified in accepting this conclusion, we are forced to accept it."

"If spontaneous generation is possible, we can not expect it to take the form of living beings which show so marked a degree of differentiation, both structural and functional, as the organisms which are described as making their appearance in these experimental flasks. . . . If the formation of life—of living substance—is possible at the present day (and for my own part I see no reason to doubt it) a boiled infusion of organic matter—and still less of inorganic matter—is the last place in which to look for it. Our mistrust of such evidence as has yet been brought forward need not, however, preclude us from admitting the possibility of the formation of living from non-living substance.

"Setting aside, as devoid of scientific foundation, the idea of immediate supernatural intervention in the first production of life, we are not only justified in believing, but compelled to believe, that living matter must have owed its origin to causes similar in character to those which have been instrumental in producing all other forms of matter in the universe; in other words, to a process of gradual evolution. . . . Looking therefore at the evolution of living matter by the light which is shed upon it from the study of the evolution of matter in general, we are led to regard it as having been produced, not by a sudden alteration, whether exerted by natural or supernatural agency, but by a gradual process of change from material which was lifeless, through material on the borderland between inanimate and animate, to material which has all the characteristics to which we attach the term 'life.' So far from expecting a sudden leap from an inorganic, or at least an unorganized, into an organic and organized condition, from an entirely inanimate substance to a completely animate state of being, should we not rather expect a gradual procession of changes from inorganic to organic matter, through stages of gradually increasing complexity until material which can be termed living is attained? And in place of looking for the production of fully formed living organisms in hermetically sealed flasks, should we not rather search nature herself, under natural conditions, for evidence of the existence, either in the past or in the present, of transitional forms between living and non-living matter?

"The difficulty, nay, the impossibility of obtaining evidence of such evolution from the past history of the globe is obvious. Both the hypothetical transitional material and the living material which was originally evolved from it may, as Macallum has suggested, have taken the form of diffused ultramicroscopic particles of living substance; and even if they were not diffused but aggregated into masses, these masses could have been physically nothing more than colloidal watery slime which would leave no impress upon any geological formation. Myriads of years may have elapsed before some sort of skeleton in the shape of calcareous or siliceous spicules began to evolve itself, and thus enabled 'life,' which must already have possessed a prolonged existence, to make any sort of geological record. It follows that in attempting to pursue the evolution of living matter to its beginning in terrestrial history we can only expect to be confronted with a blank wall of nescience."

Thus the problem would be hopeless if we were rigidly confined to the supposition that the evolution of life has occurred only once in past history. But are we justified, asks Professor Schäfer, in assuming that at one period only, and by a fortunate and fortuitous concomitation of substance and circumstance, living matter became evolved out of non-living matter—life became established? Is there any reason to conclude that at some previous period our earth was more favorably circumstanced for the production of life than it is now? He answers:

"I have vainly sought for such reason, and if none be forthcoming, the conclusion forces itself upon us that the evolution of non-living into living substances has happened more than once—and we can be by no means sure that it may not be happening still.

"It is true that up to the present there is no evidence of such happening: no process of transition has hitherto been observed. But, on the other hand, is it not equally true that the kind of evidence which would be of any real value in determining this question has not hitherto been looked for? We may be certain that if life is being produced from non-living substance it will be life of a far simpler character than any that has yet been observed—in material which we shall be uncertain whether to call animate or inanimate, even if we are able to detect it at all, and which we may not be able to visualize physically even after we have become convinced of its existence. But we can look with the mind's eye and follow in imagination the

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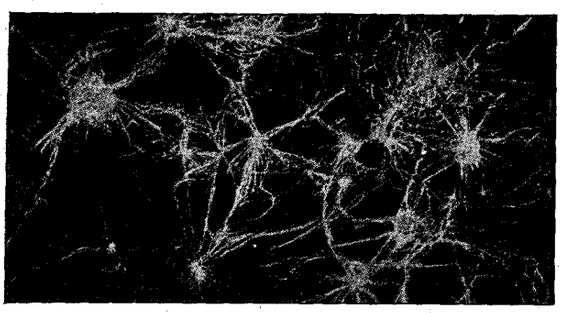
transformation which non-living matter may have undergone and may still be undergoing to produce living substance.

"No principle of evolution is better founded than that insisted upon by Sir Charles Lyell, justly termed by Huxley 'the greatest

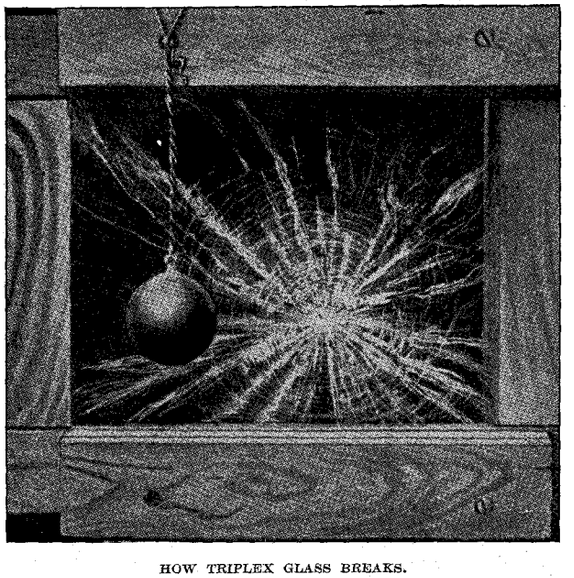


TRIPLEX GLASS AFTER A VIGOROUS PELTING WITH STONES.

geologist of his time,' that we must interpret the past history of our globe by the present; that we must seek for an explanation of what has happened by the study of what is happening; that, given similar circumstances, what has occurred at one time will probably occur at another. The process of evolution is universal. The inorganic materials of the globe are continually undergoing transition. New chemical combinations are constantly being formed and old ones broken up; new elements are making their appearance and old elements disappearing. Well may we ask ourselves why the production of living matter alone should be subject to other laws than those which have produced, and are producing, the various forms of non-living matter; why what has happened may not happen.

"If living matter has been evolved from lifeless in the past, we are justified in accepting the conclusion that its evolution is possible in the present and in the future. Indeed, we are not only justified in accepting this conclusion, we are forced to accept it. When or where such change from non-living to living matter may first have occurred, when or where it may have continued, when or where it may still be occurring, are problems as difficult as they are interesting, but we have no right to assume that they are insoluble."

It will be noted that we have here, despite sensational press dispatches, no prediction that chemists will shortly "create living beings" in the laboratory. Professor Schäfer presents conserv-



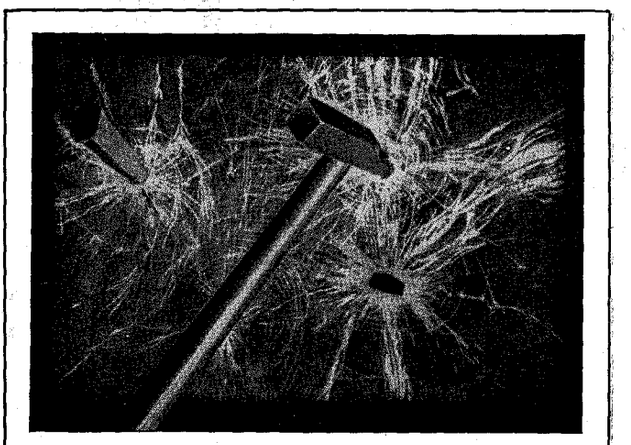
HOW TRIPLEX GLASS BREAKS.

atively the theory of life held by the school to which he belongs, and probably few biologists will find much fault with his facts, tho there will doubtless be some quarreling with his inferences.

UNSMASHABLE GLASS

THE DESIRABILITY of preventing the flying about of broken glass has long been recognized, for the trouble due to the actual breakage is usually small compared with that caused by the sharp fragments. Wire-glass, now widely used, solves the problem, but this can not be employed where complete transparency is desired. In the "triplex" glass, recently devised in France, we have, it is claimed, a perfectly transparent sheet or plate, having all the characteristics of ordinary glass except that when broken the pieces do not fly; it may be cracked, but can not be smashed to bits. We translate a description of this invention from an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, August 17). Says the writer:

"Clearly it would be possible to diminish greatly the gravity of many accidents if we could prevent glass from shivering and flying in pieces. . . . With this in mind a so-called 'triplex' glass has been devised. It is made in the following manner: two sheets of glass are taken and one face of each is covered with a thin layer of gelatin; the sheets, gelatin faces opposite, are



AN UNSUCCESSFUL ASSAULT WITH HAMMER AND SPIKE.

placed together, with a very thin sheet of celluloid between. The whole is subjected to hydraulic pressure to make the combination solid.

"The composite sheet as it comes from the press is as transparent, to one who does not know how it was made, as ordinary glass. In what degree do these internal layers increase its solidity? To this question experience alone can give an answer.

"To conduct the experiments properly, the glass is enclosed in a frame, and a metal ball, suspended as a pendulum, is allowed to fall against it. Any ordinary sheet of glass, either single or double, will be shattered to fragments by a mass of two pounds falling 10 to 12 feet. 'Triplex' glass is cracked, but it resists the shock and the pieces are not separated; the energy of the ball is absorbed in a much greater number of fractures, but the bits remain adherent because of the layers of gelatin between them—a most important fact from the point of view of accidents.

"Speaking generally, in all the experiments the glass is pulverized at the point of shock and in its neighborhood, which involves a great absorption of energy; this may be well seen in the figure representing the effect of a spike and a hammer on 'triplex' glass. It is evident that such glass may be of great service in carriages, automobiles, public conveyances, and railways, for besides the direct shock the return shock often determines the breakage of glass in most accidents, and the most serious wounds are due to broken glass. Another figure represents a pane of triplex glass at which no less than fourteen stones have been thrown. Not a single stone has gone through the glass, nor has a single piece become detached.

"It is difficult to say what will be the consequences of so curious an invention, whose effects will surely surpass anything that might be theoretically predicted.

"The results should be specially interesting to accident-insurance companies, and we may say, in a general way, that the invention will be a useful one; for it is a real benefit from all points of view to possess any kind of process for diminishing the gravity of accidents. Many windows will probably hence-

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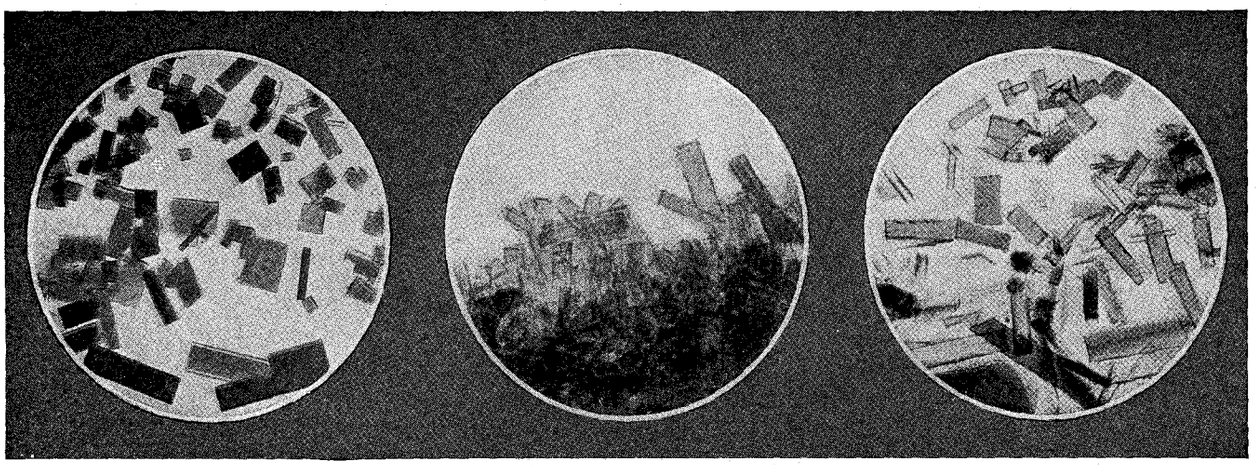


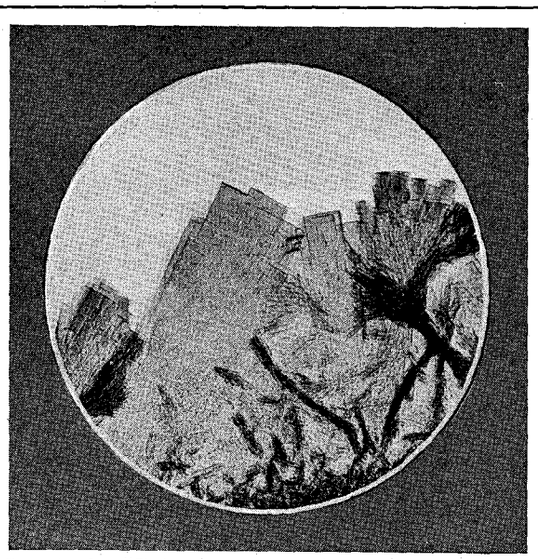
BLOOD-CRYSTALS OF A BABOON. BLOOD-CRYSTALS OF A CHIMPANZEE. BLOOD-CRYSTALS OF AN ORANG-UTAN.

HOW THE BLOOD OF OUR SIMIAN RELATIVES DIFFERS FROM OURS.

forward be made of triplex, especially, for example, where children are wont to play."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TELLTALE BLOOD-CRYSTALS

A BLOOD TEST of great sensitiveness and accuracy, depending on the microscopic examination of the crystals formed, under certain circumstances, by the blood's red coloring-matter, has been made public by two members of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. The crystals, it has been found, differ widely in different animals, and even in different races of men. The value of the test in the investigation of crime will probably be found to be important, and *The Illustrated London News* (August 17), from which we quote the few paragraphs given below, suggests that these "hemoglobin clues" may prove to be as valuable to the working "sleuth" as the now famous finger-prints. It says:



Illustrations from "The Illustrated London News."

BLOOD-CRYSTALS OF A MAN.

"That the hemoglobin, or red coloring-matter of the blood, forms crystals has been known for the best part of a century. Working on this old fact, Dr. Edward Tyson Reichert, Professor of Physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, in association with Dr. Amos Peaslee Brown, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the same university and an expert crystallographer, has now made discoveries of signal moment, in the light of which zoologists have begun to revise their facts. The practical, apart from the purely scientific, value of the discovery is in relation to murder trials. Some years ago a certain test—not depending on blood-crystals—was discovered by which it is possible to distinguish between the blood of primate and that of other creatures. The bloods of man, ape, and monkey can not, however, be distinguished from each other by this test. For this reason, the blood-crystal test is much more sensitive, because with it the differentiation can be made. Already Dr. Reichert has discovered that there is a difference between the blood of the white man and that of the negro, a fact of immense medico-legal importance in crime cases in countries where the negro flourishes. The differences in the crystals are exprest in part in their form and particularly by their molecular structure. This structure can be studied only by the polarizing microscope."

TIME BY WIRELESS

THE ORDINARY electric clock-dial, connected by wire with a central "master clock," is fairly familiar in public buildings. It requires separate wiring and on this account is expensive. We are promised, however, in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 15) that such clocks in future will be operated by wireless, owing to apparatus devised recently by an Italian inventor. Says the Paris paper:

"There are watch factories in Switzerland that receive the exact hour from the Eiffel Tower daily, but the communication of the time, minute by minute, to numerous clocks by electric waves is an entirely new and unexpected fact. A sufficient power must be given to the electric wave to permit of precise action, and receiving clocks must be so built that the hand will make only one advance movement in a given time, to avoid all disturbing influences from outside sources of electricity. Finally, all hertzian waves not coming from the sending apparatus must be neutralized. All these difficulties are solved in the system of Mgr. Cerebotani, of Munich, well known for his work in electrotechnics. . . . . .

"The experiment would appear to be very simple. On a table is placed an ordinary clock, marking seconds, in communication with a relay and a dry battery operating a wireless sending apparatus. On another table is a receiving antenna connected to a clock which, instead of the ordinary clockwork, contains an electromagnet and a relay of special construction. As soon as the second-hand of the first clock has made its round of the dial the antenna sends out a wave that operates the minute-hand of the receiving clock, or of several such, causing it to advance by one division. The only difference between this device and an ordinary electric clock consists in the absence of a connecting wire. A sending clock placed in any central position—on top of a tower, for example—and provided with an antenna similar to those used in wireless telegraphy, can thus send out the exact time to a great number of public clocks, located in squares, restaurants, offices, etc.

"A fact worthy of remark is that the new receiving clocks cost not more than three dollars, according to Mgr. Cerebotani. He proposes to deliver lectures in various European cities to enable specialists to form an opinion of his invention."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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HOW LIGHTNING CALCULATORS CALCULATE

A MORAL is drawn from the lives of celebrated "lightning calculators" by Mr. H. Addington Bruce in an article contributed to *McClure's Magazine* (New York, September). It is this author's opinion that none of these men had minds that were better adapted to arithmetical calculation than that of the ordinary person. Circumstances simply forced them to develop their powers in this direction, generally at first as a mere form of amusement. And the moral, based on this theory, is, first, that we may begin the education of a child much earlier than we now do, for some of the calculators began to calculate at three years of age; and, secondly, that it is just as easy to interest a child in educative objects and processes as in what Mr. Bruce terms "the multitudinous useless activities" in which the modern child is generally engaged. He says in substance:

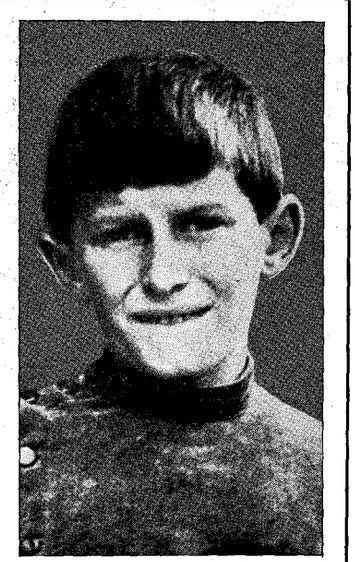
"Certainly, any serious scrutiny of the facts in the lives and antecedents of the calculators soon reveals the impossibility of explaining them adequately on the basis of hereditary transmission of their singular talent. With extremely few exceptions they were, in fact, the children of ignorant peasants, men and women of good enough mentality, no doubt, but with little or no education, and whose ancestors, so far as they have been traced, were similarly conditioned.

"If anything, then, the majority of lightning calculators have entered life handicapped rather than favored by heredity. It is of importance to notice also that in many cases they were decidedly handicapped, in childhood at all events, by physical defects.

"The importance of this lies in the fact that their lives as children were thereby narrowed and restricted in comparison with the lives of other children. They could not romp like others, they were thrown largely on their own resources for entertainment, their interests from the start were less varied than those of the average child. And, besides this, in several instances they were, while yet very young, set at tasks which, tho still further narrowing their interests, must have had a direct and powerful influence in turning their thoughts to and concentrating their attention on problems of calculation.

"In other words, whether teaching themselves by means of pebbles, marbles, peas, or shot, by counting on their fingers, or by a wholly mental process, as Inaudi did, these children developed, solely because of an intense interest, *a rich store of subconscious memory associations along a definite line.* Herein, I am convinced, we have the clue to their achievements as calculators.

"Most children are drawn hither and thither by a variety of interests. They have a real interest in nothing; they diffuse their energies; they concentrate their attention scarcely at all. In this they are encouraged by their parents, who, owing to the prevalence of a false pedagogical doctrine, are of the opinion that sustained intellectual effort must inevitably be harmful to the mind of a child. As a result, the average child grows up more or less 'scatter-brained,' with habits of superficial thinking, and, worst of all, without the ability to utilize in any markedly effective degree its subconscious memories and powers.



Illustrations by courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

WILLIAM JAMES SIDIS,

Who entered Harvard at fourteen, and astonished all his instructors by his profound grasp of mathematical principles. At five years of age he could state offhand on what day of the week a given date would fall.

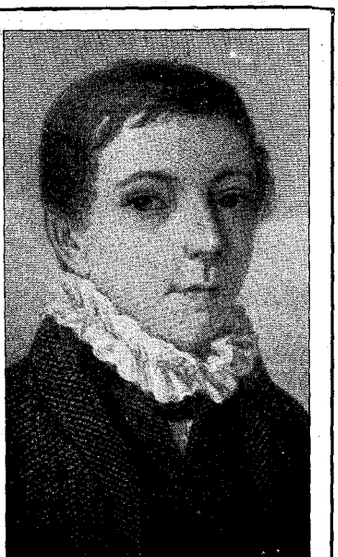
"The lightning calculator is differently situated. Born, as a rule, of poor parents, left much to his own devices, and often debarred from the society of other children because of living in an isolated home or because of physical infirmities, he craves, as all children do, playthings and pleasure. Circumstances arouse in him an interest in numbers, not as a study, but as a form of entertainment. No other diversion presenting itself to stifle this interest, calculation soon becomes to him as truly 'fun' as a game of ball. His interest in it augments with the applause he receives upon the discovery of his 'wonderful gift.' He perpetually ponders combinations of numbers, and works out, or hits on, short cuts in mathematical methods. These he preserves in the depths of his mind, whence, likewise because of his colossal interest in the subject, he can draw on them freely whenever the occasion arises. He has, in effect, 'harnessed his subconsciousness,' and is so thoroughly in control of it that not infrequently it directly solves his problems for him."

The author's theory that the power to calculate rapidly is not an exceptional trait, but is developed only because external conditions have inspired unusual interest in numbers, is borne out, he thinks, by the curious circumstance that this power disappears, or at least weakens, as soon as the calculators become interested in other things. Its disappearance need not, however, involve a weakening of control over the subconsciousness, as evidenced by the examples of Safford, Ampère, Gauss, and the Bidders, all of whom became in later years noted scholars or investigators. These men, to the end of their days, retained a superlative power for executing mental tasks of the most exacting nature. Yet the only difference between them and calculators of the stage-exhibition type is that they were led early to interest themselves in matters other than mere reckoning, while the education of the latter was neglected until it was too late, until at last they could think of scarcely anything but figures.

It is regarded by the writer as most significant that in the case of none of these men, whether scholars or mere stage jugglers, does the constant strain they put on their minds seem to have been in the slightest injurious. Not one broke down mentally. He goes on:

"Obviously, all of this implies one of two things: Either these calculators were born—despite the hysteria and other neural defects from which many of them suffered—with a mental equipment vastly superior to that of the average healthy child; or else their unusually early start in vigorous and systematic thinking had of itself the effect of enabling them to use the mental faculties common to mankind with an ease and fulness that would have been impossible had the process of real thinking been postponed until a later day, as it is with most children.

"Admitting this second explanation to be the correct one—and, for myself, I am firmly persuaded that it is—the lightning calculator at once becomes an object of the utmost interest to all parents and educators. From him they may learn, for one thing, the urgent desirability of beginning the work of education at a much earlier period in the life of a child than is now the rule. From him, also, they may learn that it is just as easy to interest young children in things that will truly exercise their intellects—will train and develop their powers of observation, concentra-



GEORGE BIDDER,

Son of an English stone-mason, who at ten could answer such questions as "How many drops in a pipe of wine, supposing each cubic inch to contain 4,685 drops, each gallon 231 inches, and a pipe 126 gallons?" Bidder became a great engineer.

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tion, and reasoning—as it is to interest them in the multitudinous useless activities common to the children of to-day. It is only a question of modifying the environment, of skilfully kindling the child's curiosity, appealing to his instinct for knowledge, and setting him thinking for himself.

"It is not a question, however, of 'forcing' the child to study. The lightning calculator never studies, in the sense of mastering calculation as a set task. He acquires its principles in play, as was said above. He learns the meaning and uses of numbers because he finds it 'fun' to do so. And any parent, I have not the least doubt, if only he will go the right way about it, can inspire his own child with the idea that he can get as much 'fun' out of learning calculation, reading, history, or any other subject, as out of playing games that have no developmental value. He need not fear that by so doing he will injure his child's mind. On the contrary, as the lives of the calculators prove, so long as a really vital interest—the sense of enjoyment—is maintained, there will be no tax on the mind, but an ever-increasing growth and control of the mental powers, conscious and subconscious alike.

"The one danger to be guarded against will be an excessive development of interest in a narrow field. Yet such one-sided development may after all be easily prevented. All that is necessary is a wise broadening of the educational process."

"MARVELOUS GRIFFITH."

An Indiana calculator who could raise a number to the sixth power in eleven seconds. He could not hold an ordinary conversation three minutes without brain-fag, but could talk for hours about mathematical problems.

CLIMATIC ZONES IN FARMS—That a single farm may have its various zones of climate, each of which must be recognized, studied, and taken into account by the farmer who would cultivate it properly, is asserted by Eric R. Miller, United States weather forecaster at the University of Wisconsin, in an article in *The Journal of Geography*. We quote from an abstract made for *The Press Bulletin* of the university (Madison, Wis., August 19):

"Different soils have the power to produce local differences in temperature. This is largely due to the power to absorb heat and the power to give out heat by radiation. A good absorber is a good radiator, and a poor asborber is a poor radiator. The temperature-changes in the soil are very much modified by the state of the atmosphere above them. Clouds, dust, and fog intercept both incoming and outgoing radiation so that the range of temperature of the soil can not be so great. Clouds and fog act as a blanket, for they reflect back and radiate back the heat sent out from the ground, and thus prevent the temperature from falling so low as it does on clear nights, when there is nothing to turn back or replenish the heat given out by the soil.

"The exposure of a slope to the sunshine is a factor of great importance, for the intensity of sunlight is greatest on a surface on which it falls vertically. Full advantage of this is taken in Europe, where the north banks of the valleys are terraced and planted in vineyards which could not survive the colder climate of the level ground.

"The climate of this country is marked by greater variability than is that of Europe, so that it is often important to nullify the effect of unseasonable warm spells in spring. To this end orchards are planted on north slopes to retard blossoming in spring because the climate there is colder than on level ground.

"A lake is of great importance in regulating the temperature of the land around, for it takes more heat to warm a given quantity of water to any stated number of degrees than to warm the same quantity of any other substance to the same number of degrees. Similarly, the same quantity of heat will have less effect in heating water than any other substance, the same quantities being considered. It results from this that the shores of a lake experience less extremes of heat and cold than do places away from bodies of water. The summers are not so hot, nor are the winters so cold."

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

At ten he could multiply one row of fifteen figures by another of eighteen in a minute or less. He was one of the five known lightning calculators who showed high all-around mental ability. He was in after-life a professor of astronomy in a New England college.

THE ATLANTIC COAST NOT SINKING

IT IS FREQUENTLY asserted that the coast-line of some country, or part of it, is in process of rising or sinking, and the conclusion has been drawn that there is some great general movement of the earth's crust along the edge of the ocean—which, indeed, would seem not improbable from what geology teaches us of the forces exerted on the crust. The data, so far as they affect the Atlantic coast of the United States, have recently been studied by Johason, a French geographer, who gives it as his opinion in the *Annales de Géographie* (1912) that the disturbances have been purely local, and that no case has been made out for a general coastal movement. We translate below a review of his article, contributed by Paul Lemoine to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 17). The editor reminds the reader in a foot-note that the movements discust here are those of the historic period; about great coastal movements in geologic times there is no doubt. We read:

"In general, the author concludes that there is no proof of a general lowering of the Atlantic coast of the United States, and that when traces of it have been found at certain points they may be explained by local conditions.

"Among these may be cited the local sinking of the ground, either under its own weight or under the influence of something that has been placed upon it. A good example is furnished by a shore-line near Boston, which has advanced inland upon a salt marsh by more than 200 feet in twelve years. The old surface of the ground, with traces of a road, marks of horses' hoofs, trunks of trees, etc., is now below low-water mark.

"In this case there has very clearly been compression; the peaty marsh is 12 feet thick toward the interior and at sea-level only three feet, but it is there dense and compact.

"Another explanation consists in invoking local modifications of the tides, due to displacements of the shore-line. Thus the disappearance of one of these lines may enable the tide to reach freely a bay formerly more or less closed, and to have a larger motion and one more in conformity to the deep-sea tidal wave. . . . . .

"Thus it would appear probable that most of the arguments brought up in favor of movements of the Atlantic coast, whether in America or in France, have not the weight formerly attributed to them. . . . . .

"In any case we must take all the data adduced in favor of a movement of the earth's surface, and see whether they can not be explained, taking topographic conditions into account, by purely local modifications; we may thus ascertain whether there really remain arguments in favor of the existence of movements of the surface."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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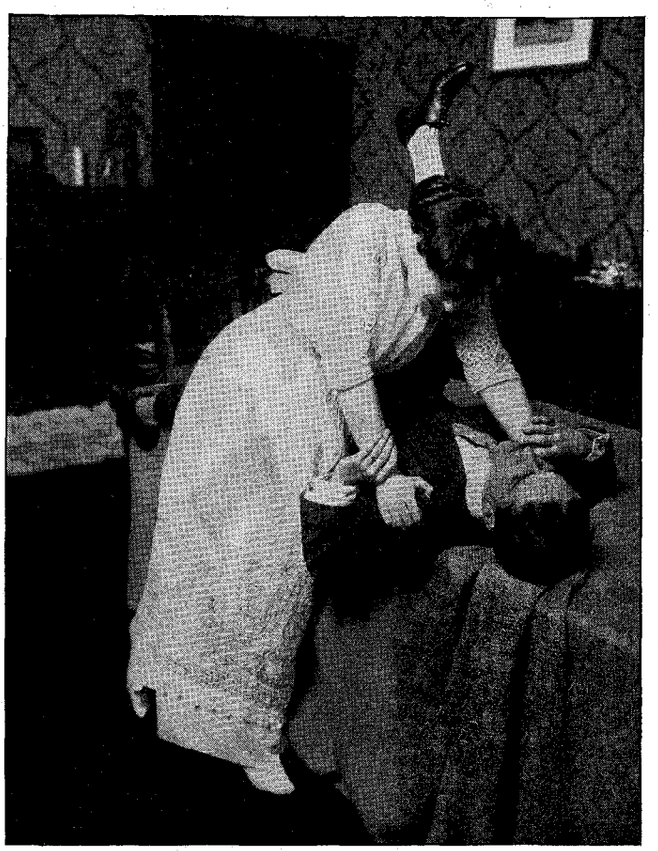
SHAW'S SHY AT THE CRITICS

THE LONG-DESIRED PLAY, Shaw's latest—or rather "Fanny's First"—has reached us from London after tarrying there a year and a half. It seems to have scored a success with the critics in spite of the fact that their gild is assailed in Shaw's most outspoken satire, so we may calculate on its pleasing the less sensitive public. The American gild of critics can perhaps afford to smile, because it is the English gild that are being especially hit; even the names only thinly conceal Walkeley of the London *Times* as *Trotter*, and Baughan of *The Daily News* as *Vaughan*, and possibly Grien as *Gunn*. Mr. Klauber of the New York *Times* speaks up for his brethren and declares that "the dramatic critic possibly will get the most fun out of 'Fanny's First Play,' for when all is said and done, to him alone will accrue that acute satisfaction of feeling that it is the other fellow who is getting hit." It is somewhat difficult to tell whether it was Shaw's primary purpose to have a go at the critics or at English middle-class prejudices—his usual target. The play which purports to be Fanny's exhibits the latter, and it is sandwiched in between an "induction" and "epilog" in which dramatic critics are held up to ridicule. The play is supposedly performed at a private house in Cambridge, and critics, who are said to be "cheaper to hire than actors," are brought down from London to hear it. They reassemble after the final curtain and discuss the play's authorship. One assigns it to Pinero, one to Barrie, one is sure of Granville Barker, and the fourth declares Shaw—a name that sets them all quarreling. In the New York *Press* we get this vivacious outline of the piece:



THE MOST ARGUMENTATIVE MOMENT

In "Fanny's First Play" *Margaret* and *Bobby*, played by Gladys Harvey and Quentin Tod, fall out over an argument regarding their respective merits as jail-birds. *Margaret*, like a true Shaw heroine, comes out best, as is readily noticed. This is the moment of greatest action in Shaw's play.

"The story of 'Fanny's First Play' concerns a middle-class, middle-aged pair, the *Robin Gilbeys*, and their son *Bobby;* another middle-class, middle-aged pair, the *Joseph Knoxes*, and *Margaret*, their daughter; *Dora Delaney*, a 'daughter of joy'; *Juggins*, the *Gilbeys*' butler, and *Lieutenant Duvallet* of the French Navy. *Bobby* and *Margaret* are engaged. *Knox* and *Gilbey* are partners in commerce.

"*Bobby* and *Dora* go on a lark and land in jail. *Margaret* gets intoxicated with religious fervor at a prayer-meeting, picks up the French officer, and in a public dance-hall she knocks out a policeman's teeth, while he kicks another in the ear. Also they go to Wormwood Scrubbs and Holloway for durance vile. Tragedy No. 1, with its crushing effect on the *Gilbeys*, develops in Act I. through the entrance of *Dora Delaney*, with her cockney account of the adventure. Tragedy No. 2 is unfolded in Act II. by *Margaret* and her polished French cavalier, and likewise flabbergasts the extremely religious *Mrs. Knox* and her painfully respectable spouse.

"Act III. aggravates the misery of the two families when the discovery is made that *Juggins*, the butler, is the brother of a duke. That is the climax of the afflictions which have befallen the two households—comparable, and so duly compared, to the Messina earthquake, the San Francisco whatever-you-call-it (fire or earthquake), and other memorable disasters. The *Juggins* incident is painful because *Juggins* chooses to go on buttling after his exposure, and the poor wretches do not know how to treat him.

"It is in this act that the Frenchman introduces a withering assault upon the English, chiding them in terms of mock compliment for their lack of valor, praising the French for their fighting qualities under cover of belittling these, and generally in burning irony holding up Mr. Shaw's countrymen to the ridicule of mankind.

"At the finish *Juggins* and *Margaret* are mated. *Dora* and the priggish *Bobby* are united. The Frenchman goes his way, after pleading as a demurrer to a demand for a declaration of his intentions toward *Margaret* the fact that he is married. All told, we have here the quintessence of Shaw.

"If Mr. Shaw's English 'good people' are religious cranks or snobs or cads, his butler is a gentleman and his cockney girl is a lady all but the patter. Nobody is what he seems except the delicious Frenchman, who uses no subterfuge except irony, and who therefore is not understood by the thick-wits. One of the English people is reclaimed, but as we gather it was necessary for her to get into a fight with a policeman to become a human being. A dose of jail, it seems, is what we all need to give us character.

"Shaw turns his intellectual flip-flaps here with extraordinary agility. You can believe, when it is done, that there are several morals to his tale, or you can just as readily be sure that there is none. Starting with nowhere as his destination, he has arrived there in joyous triumph."

We read in places that "this is not a play"; but *The Times* reviewer courageously declares that "if this is a discussion and not a play, then let us have more discussions by all means." It is agreed that Shaw has out-Shawed his earlier efforts. *The Sun's* reviewer does not yield whole-hearted praise, but gives this diluted tribute:

"All the characters are the same mouthpieces for Shaw's talk, sometimes bright, occasionally dull, and always perfect in form. It was a constant delight, whatever degree of entertainment one may derive from the sense of the speeches, to hear dialog written in such faultless English and so well enunciated by the actors. Whether it was one of the four parents talking, or the son or daughter of either couple, or the music-hall girl, the naval lieutenant, or the butler whose brother was a duke—it was always the idiom of Shaw, the wit of Shaw, and the philosophy of Shaw. And there are arid stretches of dialog in

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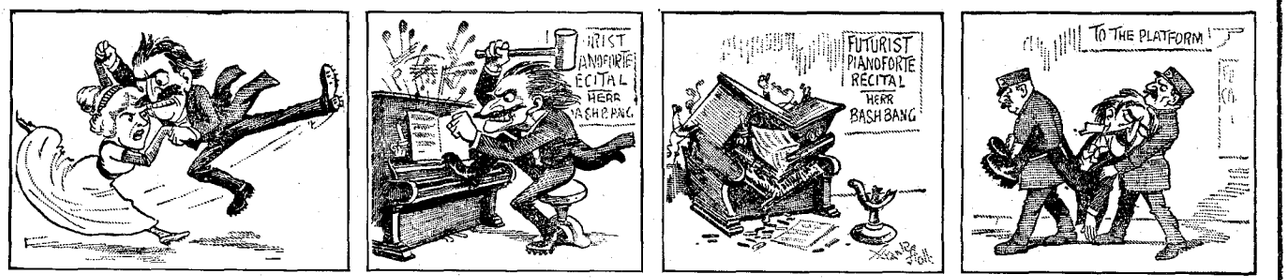

A FUTURIST DANCE AND A FUTURIST PIANO RECITAL IN THREE SCENES.
—From *Reynolds's Weekly* (London).

this play in which the brilliancy of the author is by no means at its greatest candle-power."

This writer is not willing to let Shaw pass without a return blow for the handling that is given the critics:

"The form of the piece is one that has rarely been used since Sheridan wrote 'The Critic,' and in a way 'Fanny's First Play' may be regarded as Shaw's adaptation of that work to contemporaneous needs. But Sheridan never wrote his play with the idea of allowing his own vanity to revel in the debaucheries of imprudent egotism, which the epilog of his three-act play contains. And it is the most brilliant episode of the play, a bravura passage indeed of such sustained and scintillating genius that no other man writing in the English language today than the reputed author of 'Fanny's First Play' could have produced anything so fine."

The company that performed the play now to be seen at the Comedy Theater, New York, was rehearsed by Mr. Granville Barker in London before being sent over. There is only praise for their excellent work, the *Press* reviewer saying:

"Mr. Barker's cast can be dismissed with one sweeping phrase of approval. A better company never came from London on such an errand. I recommend the pleasure-seeker to 'Fanny's First Play' for a rare treat, but still more would I urge our native players to learn at the Comedy some of the methods by which the art of acting is enriched."

FUTURISTS BREAKING OUT IN MUSIC

IT WAS INEVITABLE that the artistic ideals named "Futurist" would not confine their expression to painting. Music, too, we are told, has hastened to enroll itself under the new banner. Wagner with his use of the *leit-motif* has now only an archeological interest. "The Ride of the Valkyries," points out Mr. Thomas J. Gerrard, speaking as ironic interpreter of the adherents of the new cult, "is fully developed and determined." It represents a static idea and must therefore be abandoned. The only motive that Futurist music can entertain is one not fully exprest, but only suggested. "If a motive perchance does get down on paper or out of a trombone, somehow it must be intersected with one or other motives. Nor must these be given in their entirety, but only partially, say the initial, central, or final notes." The intention in this new musical mode is not "to express a given melody, but rather the vibrating intervals between its component parts." If this analysis is not perfectly patent to one of a plainer fashion, he may still be admitted within the fold if he so desires and is willing to subscribe to the conditions. "The Futurist expressly asks that his public should entirely forget their intellectual culture," says Mr. Gerrard. "In order to understand the new esthetic sensations, one must not assimilate the art, but deliver oneself up to it. By 'understanding' the Futurist really means 'feeling'."

How a London audience "felt" at the performance in Queen's Hall of a new work by Arnold Schönberg the critic of *The Westminster Gazette* gives us a picture. The most superficial impression by one not musically initiated would have been "an enormous and hilarious audience listening to a band which, having apparently taken leave of its senses, was engaged seemingly in the entertaining task of making the most excruciating and unheard-of noises imaginable." Sir Henry Wood, the conductor, he would have noted, "preserved his gravity, but otherwise he would have gathered that players and hearers alike were giving themselves up to unrestrained enjoyment of the fun." The writer gives wing to his fancy:

"Then, no doubt, the explanation would have dawned on him. This was some clever musical skit, burlesquing the cacophonous tendencies of the day, which had been added by way of light relief to the usually serious program of a promenade concert. Sir Charles Stanford, he would recall, had turned out something of the same kind a few years ago in his 'Ode to Discord,' and this, he would conclude, was obviously another, but a much more audacious, attempt on similar lines. How much more audacious, indeed, could hardly be said. In fact, our amateur might be tempted to conclude that some of it was so wildly absurd as to lose much claim as an essay in humor, for all that was needful to produce this sort of caricature was seemingly to instruct each performer to play just what he liked and leave the rest to chance. The result was comic enough up to a point, no doubt, but, after all, any one could write a burlesque in this way.

"Now and again, perhaps, our visitor would note, it was possible to detect a little more suggestion of design. That passage for muted horns, for instance, was obviously a slap at Strauss and the sheep in 'Don Quixote.' That absurd polyphony might be meant for Strauss, too, in his 'Heldenleben' vein, with a dash of Reger thrown in. Here there was clearly a hit at Debussy, with his 'atmospheric' coloring, there the parodist might perhaps have had some of the late lamented Mahler's more eccentric methods in his mind. But as a whole, our innocent would probably have concluded, it was rather obvious fooling with an insufficiency of genuine wit and humor to warrant repetition, or to account for the amusement which it appeared to be exciting.

"Then, perhaps, he would have glanced at his program, to learn that he had been on the wrong track all the time, and that his supposed skit had been in reality a number of quite serious 'orchestral pieces' from the pen of that most famous of latter-day musical anarchists, Arnold Schönberg. He would learn that in the opinion of some they are considered to be extremely beautiful, that their author is regarded by a certain school as a prophet and a path-breaker of the highest significance, that where he had heard only chaos and discord others find exquisite melody and harmony, and so on; and his conclusion would probably have been that either he had gone mad or some one else had."

All of these impressions are credited to the "uninstructed hearer," the "instructed critic" knows better than to scoff whole-heartedly, for he remembers how all his tribe were routed from their original position in regard to Wagner's music. The cautious argument would run, this Schönberg might conceivably prove a genuine genius in the end—

"Wagner sounded just as queer, or nearly so, fifty years ago, as Strauss and others have done much more recently. Perhaps, therefore, a policy of 'wait and see' may be the wisest one

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even in such a seemingly hopeless case as that of Schönberg. In point of fact, when too many of the instruments did not appear to be playing different things at the same time, some of the color-effects produced were quite interesting, and even enjoyable."

It is finally said that "vigorous hissing, an unwonted sound in London concert-rooms, which followed . . . was certainly intended for the music and not for its interpreters."

THE CHARM OF INDIAN FRESCOES

JAPANESE and Chinese art have become almost the commonplaces of our wall decorations, but the art of India, if known at all, must be confined to the knowledge of a few initiates. Even in its own country it does not flourish. It is moribund, but not dead, says an Indian writer, Samarendranath Gupta, who, doubtless an artist himself, sends out an appeal to his fellow artists to revive the ancient glories of Indian art. "India," he sorrowfully admits, "can not produce artists like the master spirits whose works are to be seen in the Ajanta caves; but if we, the art-students of the present age, appreciate their works, and remember always the national traditions and ideals which brought about such results, we may produce such things, tho after much trial and patience, as may be in keeping with the works of our old masters." Such a reverent attitude toward the past shows us that East Indian artists are not hiding their technical shortcomings under a Futurist ideal of annihilation of the past. In *The Modern Review* (August, Calcutta) the writer reproduces for us some of the paintings of ancient India remaining as "frescoes on the walls of the Ajanta caves, ranging, roughly speaking, from the sixth to seventh century after Christ." Time has dealt harshly with them, but has not obliterated the fine qualities of their drawing. Mr. Gupta writes:

"Depth of sentiment and feeling in drawing and painting are found in the works of the old masters of our country. It is unfortunate that very little is known about their work outside a limited circle of those who have a regard for the past. The extant treasures of Indian painting are not very numerous and are not very frequently met with. But in whatever has been saved from the oblivion of time, and the waste of neglect and vandalism, we still have specimens of Indian painting which may claim the highest place in the art-history of the world. The drawings of these paintings are worn out and obliterated; their colors have faded; yet they bear eloquent testimony to the far-reaching and genuine inspiration which produced such work. It is many centuries ago that these pictures were limned, but looking at them even now, we are not only reminded of the greatness of the actual work, but also of the talent, patience, and industry of those master artists. They are dead, but not forgotten; their art lives to-day to teach us the *motif* of Indian art. The future possibility of Indian art depends upon its revival on the same lines as suggested by these masterpieces."

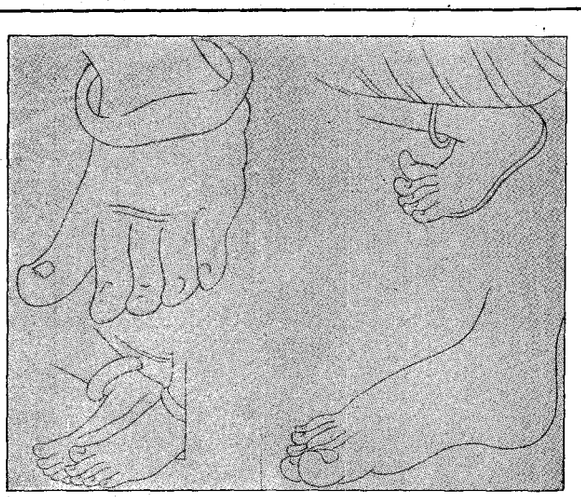

PLATE I. NOT OUTRAGEOUS TO EASTERN EYES.

The artists of ancient India took as great delight in drawing feet as hands. These figures are more fully described in the text.

PLATE II. THE PENSIVE MOOD,

Exprest by the delicate touch of the hand against the cheek.

Feet as well as hands were drawn by the artists of old India. But fashions have changed the attitude of mind, and Mr. Gupta finds it necessary to add an apologetic word in introducing his reproductions:

"It hardly occurs to many of us now that the human feet, like the human hands, are a thing of beauty and may be represented in art with advantage. In these days of modern civilization leather boots and shoes do not allow us to see beautiful feet. Naked feet are quite outrageous to the Western eye; this view of the proprieties is shared by many of our anglicized countrymen also. Consequently, we find that the representation of the feet does not appeal very much to the public now. But, when we look at the work of the old masters of our country, we find that they took a great delight in drawing human feet. They were equally familiar with the human feet and the human hands. To them the drawing of a foot was as important as the drawing of a hand. The drawing reproduced here will show their great powers of observation which enabled them to make such perfect drawings.

"Plate I.—A foot of a girl kneeling before a king is shown in Fig. 1. A considerable amount of support and exertion is vividly exprest by it. The double outline at the base of the foot indicates the *alaktak*, or red-paint mark, usually made on the feet of married girls. In Fig. 2 is shown the foot of the dandy, whose hand appears in Plate III. The outline, more or less, is humanistic and gives an expression of studied fineness characteristic of a dandy. Fig. 3 represents the feet of a seated queen. The drawing is delicate and the attitude easy. Its very contour suggests a sense of femininity. The next drawing, Fig. 4, shows a moving foot of a girl. The outline is bold and effective. The definition of motion is rendered with great simplicity and truth.

"Plate II. shows a girl in a pensive mood. The beautiful hand resting delicately upon the chin has the desired effect of expressing thoughtfulness.

"Plate III.—It represents a dandy's hand holding a flower. The entire figure of which it is a part is perfectly charming. Drest in the then fashionable costume, the dandy is holding a flower in his right hand. A beautiful armlet is also shown in the drawing. The pose of the arm and the graceful drawing of the five fingers show an effect of studied fineness worthy of a beau or a dandy."

Finally, we have a description of a full figure:

"Plate IV.—The drawing of a woman dancing is represented here. It forms a part of a large composition of a music party giving a performance before a prince, most probably Prince Siddhartha, who afterward became Gautama Buddha. The woman is represented as dancing in a big hall surrounded by a number of musicians. Tho dancing, she is not necessarily immodest; her eyes are downcast. She has a modest look and is dancing in rapt ecstasy like a true dancer. A rhythmic flow vividly suggestive of a swift yet graceful movement is shown

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with great success. The curve of the slender wrist, the playful action of the arms, and the mysterious and wonderful drawing of the fingers express most admirably the characteristic action of the danseuse. Her whole body has three different bends, one at the neck, the second at the waist, and the third at the feet, thus showing a *tri-bhanga* or thrice-bended pose—one of the most difficult and beautiful poses in Indian dancing. But the most wonderful part in the whole construction is the marvelous truth of action and expression shown in the drawing of the hands, the fingers of one of which have unfortunately worn away, as it appears in the illustration. And even tho the whole thing is irrecoverably destroyed in part, the extant fragment helps us considerably in conceiving its intention and effect. The drawing of the worn-away fingers can not be replaced, but we can easily imagine that equally wonderful expressiveness of feeling, as depicted by the existing fingers, must have been shown by them also. And we can say without the least hesitation that the whole construction was a wonderful achievement in art."

THE DEATH-THROES OF ART

THE ARTISTS of our day should make the most of what brief hours are left, for their occupation may soon be gone. "In fifty years' time there will be no more art," gloomily asserts the Irish novelist, George Moore. He ought to know something about it, for he tried to be a painter himself before he turned story-writer. He is critic as well as novelist, and his books called "Modern Painting" and "Impressions and Opinions" stand high as criticism on modern art. What leads him to his dubious prediction is a discussion going on over there about modern pictures being a good investment. It was started first by an English artist, G. F. Scotson-Clark, who sojourned with us a dozen years or so, and who, perhaps, is trying to do a good stroke for his brother artists in turning the collector's eyes on them. Now he confesses to being besieged with letters from people with a few pounds to invest who ask him where they shall lay their stakes. Mr. Moore was appealed to, and his opinions have been thought important enough to be cabled to the New York *Sun*. They run thus:

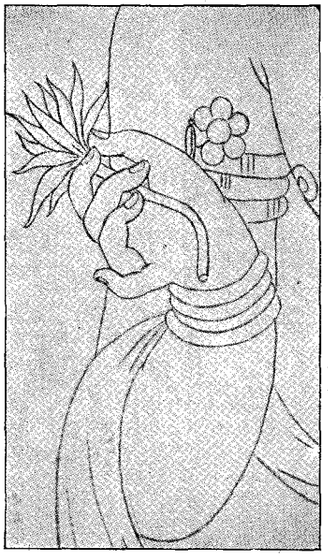

PLATE III. THE HAND OF A DANDY,
Showing an expression of studied fineness characteristic of a beau.

"I certainly think that an investment in modern art would turn out very profitably because we are at the end of the artistic age. We are not so far from the end as from the stone age, but the art age has ended as completely as the stone age. The reason is simple. Nature does not vary; it is the eye that sees nature vary. Send a Japanese painter to Richmond and he will bring back a piece of Japan. Send an English painter to Japan and he will bring home a piece of England.

"Art is an intellectual formula. We get the formula on one condition, and that is, segregation. . . . English art had its own formula until 1850, but it is now impossible to distinguish between the art of one country and that of another. A portrait by a Hungarian seems the same as if it had been painted by a Swiss. The first condition of art is segregation; without that every one imitates the other. Constable's formula is no better than Hokusai's. The question is: Can we get a new formula?"

According to Mr. Moore the answer is "No! We are in the death-throes." Speaking for English art, he would lay stakes on W. P. Steer, Henry Tonks, and Chowne. The latter's flower-pieces "may not be as good as Fantin-Latour; but I do not think people will invent a new formula for flower-pieces." Art,

PLATE IV. DANCING FIGURE.
"She has a modest look and is dancing in rapt ecstasy."

according to Mr. Moore, "is essentially nationality," but Whistler's art does not represent American nationality, because—

"There is no American nationality. Whistler went to Paris and represented French painting. He came to England and developed painting of his own. 'Little Miss Alexander' represents Whistler's individual taste. It is one of the most original pictures in the world. He brought something new into art which did not exist before."

In quoting Degas's saying that "the English school lost its originality after the Preraffaelites" Mr. Moore declares that the people to-day see too much of each other and are too fond of society. He adds that "art is a lovely thing." He admits that a man can not develop a formula alone, but with his fellows in a group as the impressionists did in the new Athens. His conclusion of the whole matter is:

"As art becomes rarer and rarer the art done now will increase in value enormously because there will be no more. The people had better make the most of modern art, for it is declining."

In spite of his air of conviction the paper that quotes him refuses to be convinced or disheartened. Editorially *The Sun* observes:

"Art has been going to the dogs for centuries. There have been those who, like the people referred to in Gilbert's verses, hold that 'Art stopt short at the cultivated court of the Empress Josephine.' Others have thought that it was dead and buried long before that. . . . . .

"But let us all be of good cheer. Music, like painting, went clear to the 'demnition bowwows' away back in the early nineteenth century, and yet after that came Weber, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, and Wagner, not to mention others. 'Art,' as Mr. Moore calls it, will without doubt recover from its struggles with futurism, cubism, and other isms, and there will be painters after the lamentations of George are ended, just as there were kings before Manet."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A CHURCH RULED BY COMMISSION

A RECENT ANSWER to the question of who shall succeed Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy as head of the Christian Science Church is that no one shall, but that "in so far as Mrs. Eddy can have a successor" the distinction at present belongs to Archibald McLellan, chairman of the board of directors of the Church and editor-in-chief of Christian Science publications. In advancing this view in *McClure's* for September, Burton J. Hendrick says that a "thoroughly instructed Christian Scientist" will aver that there is no head of the Science Church and no need of one, "or he will declare that the Church Manual is the head." Arguing that this answer does not satisfy the outsider, Mr. Hendrick explains the situation as one in which supreme authority, for all practical purposes, now devolves upon the board of directors, but that no "personality" except Mrs. Eddy's ever can dominate the Church that she founded. Of the importance of the Manual since Mrs. Eddy's death two years ago the article explains:

"Loyal Christian Scientists accept her Manual as inviolate. No question arises in the conduct of the Church's wide-spread activities, they say, which Mrs. Eddy has left unprovided for. In all essentials, therefore, Mrs. Eddy is still the head of the Church. The Christian Science Church presents a unique spectacle—an ecclesiastical organization which, in both its spiritual and temporal aspects, can never be changed. Its head, according to the Manual, will always be an impersonal one. 'I, Mary Baker Eddy,' she says in one of her unchangeable by-laws, 'ordain the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Pastor over the Mother Church — The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.—and they will continue to preach for this Church and the world.'"

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ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN,

Described as sharing with the Church Manual the leadership of the Christian Science Church since Mrs. Eddy's death.

The five directors are simply Mrs. Eddy's "residuary legatees," the writer thinks, and they show not the slightest disposition to change, annul, or add to Mrs. Eddy's plan of government. He describes Christian Science as having passed into its second generation, "no longer 'temperamental,' but keen, alert, and business-like." The five directors whom he names as "actual heads of the Christian Science Movement to-day" are Archibald McLellan, Allison V. Stewart, John V. Dittemore, Adam H. Dickey, and James A. Neal, and he remarks:

"They are all men in the prime of life—the oldest, Mr. Stewart, is fifty-six—and they are all, as officials at least, practically 'new' in Christian Science. As directors of the Christian Science Church their appointments all date since 1904. Calvin A. Frye, the footman-secretary who lived with Mrs. Eddy for so many years at Pleasant View, and whom the newspapers used to describe as her 'jailer,' is now a retired pensioner in Boston. Mrs. Augusta A. Stetson, who built up the organization in New York and who aspired to succeed Mrs. Eddy, is now excommunicate. Alfred Farlow, whom the newspapers used to write up as another of Mrs. Eddy's probable 'successors,' is still the head of the Publication Committee, but by no means so influential as he was. Instead, a group of extremely modern and up-to-date young and middle-aged men have control. Externally these men have little resemblance to the type of followers that surrounded Mrs. Eddy in the old days. Christian Science has passed the period when it found its leading champions among shoemakers, sea-captains, sewing-machine agents, and unsuccessful doctors. The present directors would not be out of place in any up-to-date club; in appearance, indeed, they are all very much men of the world."

No traditional hierarchy ever had more comprehensive powers, Mr. Hendrick declares. The directors automatically succeeded to Mrs. Eddy's authority, so that the church members have no more control over them than they had over the Church's founder:

"The directors hold their places for life and name their successors. They elect all the officers of the Mother Church. They have to approve all applications for membership, and their *ipse dixit* excommunicates a member. They have control of all the church funds, and make no detailed reports of expenditures."

Of the chairman of this board we find this condensed biography:

"By birth Mr. McLellan is a Canadian. He came to Boston as a boy, received his education in the Boston public schools, and was graduated an LL.B. in 1895 from the Kent Law School in Chicago. He practised for some time in Chicago, but, becoming interested in Christian Science, soon decided to give it all of his time. His rise, as already indicated, has been rapid. It seems to be the opinion of all who have had relations with Mr. McLellan that he is a man of ability and of considerable personal charm. He is quiet, suave, mild-spoken, but effective. He is fifty-five years old."

Mr. McLellan as head of the publication department has evolved something unique in daily newspapers, as the following shows:

"The Bohemian atmosphere that hangs over most newspaper headquarters is lacking. Everything is as neat, as spick-and-span, as a healer's office. The floors are of hard wood and are covered with rugs. The office furniture is of the latest make; the editors are immaculately drest, and there are frequently flowers upon the desks. The perpetual fog of tobacco smoke that envelops the average sanctum is not evident here; smoking, swearing, and loud talking are prohibited. The paper that is published embodies this atmosphere. It is absolutely clean. It prints no scandal, no divorces, no salacious elopements, and no paradings of family skeletons. It is not quite true, as is sometimes said, that it makes no reference to the disagreeable and the calamitous aspects of life—that it has no news of murders, railroad accidents, and other tragedies. As a matter of fact, it gave almost as much space to the *Titanic* disaster as the rest of the press.

"The policy of *The Monitor* is to 'feature' or 'play up' the 'constructive' aspects of life. The feminine mind, which so frequently turns first to the death and marriage notices in a newspaper, meets disappointment here. *The Monitor* has no death column and no obituary department. Moreover, no one ever 'dies' in this newspaper; he 'passes on,' usually in a few lines. In the main, *The Monitor* is an excellent newspaper. It is well written, terse, and entirely free from vulgarity."

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THE DILEMMA OF AMUSEMENTS

ALMOST the paramount question in the Church's relation to the younger element seems to involve the matter of amusements. In any study of the social evil the dance-hall appears to play well-nigh the first part, points out *The Standard* (Chicago), referring of course to the young people of the community not allied with the Church. Nevertheless this is recognized as the Church's problem. "Commissions delegated to investigate vice conditions in many large cities have uniformly found the public dance-hall next to the saloon in the potency of its influence for evil," this journal declares. It does not mean to imply that all dances are equally dangerous. "In fact, the contrary is true; but it is with satisfaction we note that various cities are taking the dance-hall question in hand, seeking to lessen the influences for evil in connection therewith." Some of these efforts are surveyed:

"In a large city the proportion of the young people who habitually frequent public dances is astounding. An investigation of the character of the halls they attend for lack of better places is even more alarming. A large proportion of such places are run in direct connection with saloons. The boys and girls who attend dances in search of innocent amusement are thus thrown in with the worst criminals. White-slavers, in search of young girls to recruit the ranks of white slavery, eagerly seize this means of obtaining the confidence of ignorant, unprotected girls and, through the aid of the adjoining saloon, easily accomplish their downfall. At this time it seems impossible to do away with the dance entirely. But many large cities are undertaking to sever the dance from the evil influence of the saloon and the white-slave procurer, a task that is thoroughly righteous and is worthy of the hearty support of all Christians. The city of Cleveland is a leader in this respect, but many other cities are following in her steps. Laws were passed requiring every hall where public dances are held to procure a license. To secure this license the hall must conform to the rules of the fire and health departments, as well as close all dances at 12.30 A.M.; and refuse admittance to all 'new people' at twelve o'clock, and children under eighteen, unescorted by parent or natural guardian, should be excluded after nine o'clock. The character of many dance-halls was improved by the enforcement of these rules. Many forfeited their licenses. But two evils still remained; liquor was still sold in many halls, and indecent dancing occasionally crept in. To bring the amusement of the young people under still closer regulation, the municipal park pavilions were opened and dances at three cents each drew the young people from disreputable places. The Chicago South Park Commission went one better. The park pavilions are open free to parties desiring them. Here the closing hour is set at eleven o'clock. The effect of these innovations can not be known exactly."

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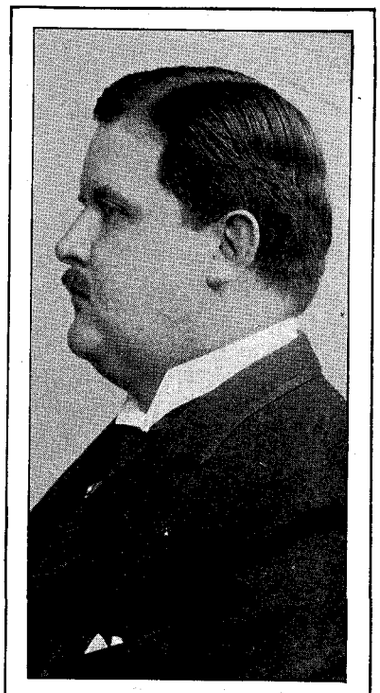
ADAM H. DICKEY,

Another of the directors of the Christian Science Church who are pictured as "all very much men of the world."

The failure of communities to provide proper recreation is noted by *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) as the agency that is driving children into the courts. This view is also corroborated by the President of the Juvenile Protective Association of that city. He says: "I have found that the downfall of almost every boy and girl that is taken to the juvenile court can be traced directly to some action to provide amusement." Further:



JOHN V. DITTEMORE,

Since Mrs. Eddy's death a director of the Church described as "no longer 'temperamental,' but keen, alert, and business-like."

"Forty-five per cent. of these delinquents come from foreign families who are accustomed to amusements which are harmless under their native condition but which are distinctly dangerous as they are carried on in our American cities. Numerous instances of the perversion through city conditions of the innocent desire for amusement are to be found in Miss Addams's new book, 'The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets.' Out of this experience these social workers are advocating that the city provide amusement for its young people, uplifting plays, public entertainments, interesting illustrated lectures, opportunities for wholesome dancing under proper supervision. They point out that a policy of repression of vicious amusements is useless unless accompanied by the provision of proper recreation. Chicago has taken the first step in the gymnasiums and public halls of its small parks. The logic of the situation demands that it should extend this effort. The matter is equally vital for the smaller town. Every community is responsible for the recreation of its young people, and can not afford to let their natural desire for amusement be exploited by mere money-makers. An especial responsibility for the provision of proper recreation rests upon the religious leaders who lift their voice against the vicious tendencies of some modern amusements."

The Sunday School Times (Philadelphia) is seemingly not in line with the endeavors recommended in the foregoing citations, at least so far as the Church is called upon to furnish the amusements thought necessary for the young. The editor was asked his opinion by one "greatly wrought up over the amusement business in the Church," and received a reply of which the following is a part:

"We hear much in these days about the duty of the Church to minister to all the needs of the people. The Church is criticized because it has not done this. Some churches are more and more attempting to do it, making their buildings fairly beehives of activity of both lighter and more serious sorts. There is a strong attractiveness in the idea to human nature; but is there also any possibility of its being based on a fundamental mistake, and that it is aimed by Satan at the very heart of the life of the Church, and intended by him to defeat the sole purpose for which the Church in the world exists?

"Suppose a local church, say, of 300 persons, all of whom are living daily in the same riches of the overcoming, witnessing power of Jesus Christ that Paul knew, were set down in any

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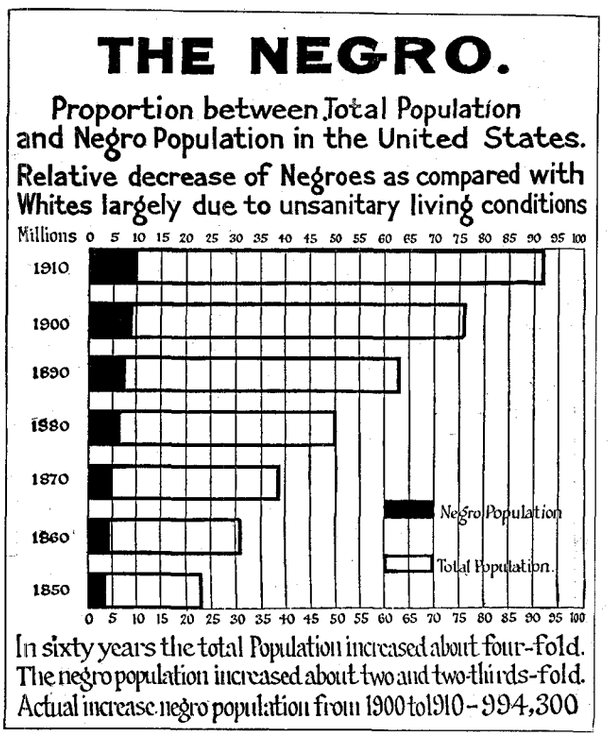
town or city of this land, and minister and people commenced their daily life and held their church services in the fulness of this apostolic power. Suppose the ministers preaching were supported by the daily prayers of those 300. . . . Would the community in which that church worked be likely to be attracted to its services? And would pool-tables and shuffle-boards be likely to add to the drawing power of that church?"

THE WHITE'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BLACK

THE NEGRO PROBLEM, long looked upon as a Southern question, can be regarded as such no longer. It concerns the North as well, since "census figures indicate that the South is becoming whiter, largely due to the fact that there is a steady migration of the negro to the North." Another fact that complicates the problem is that figures show the negro to be going to the city in both the South and North. The percentage of negroes for the entire country is 10.7 and for cities of 25,000 and over it is 16.5. Negroes constitute one-fourth or more of the total population in each of twenty-seven of these cities, and in four of them the proportion is more than half. In each of twelve cities there are more than 40,000 negroes, while in Washington, D. C., the negro population is 94,446. These figures, presented by Rev. Charles Stelzle in various organs of the religious press, show that the negro is increasing in numbers, tho not as fast relatively as the whites. And the question that the white is anxiously asking is "whether he will be a 'good' negro or a 'bad' negro." The answer, Mr. Stelzle declares, depends as much upon the white as upon the black, and he brings forward some important facts for the white man to ponder:


THE NEGRO.
Proportion between Total Population and Negro Population in the United States.
Relative decrease of Negroes as compared with Whites largely due to unsanitary living conditions
Millions 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100
1910
1900
1890
1880
1870
1860
1850
Negro Population
Total Population
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100
In sixty years the total Population increased about four-fold.
The negro population increased about two and two-thirds-fold.
Actual increase negro population from 1900 to 1910 - 994,300

"The negro will never return to Africa to establish a Liberian Republic. He is the only man in America who has been brought here against his will. For 250 years there was systematically expunged from the negro race the best qualities which fit a man for citizenship in a democracy. Considering the lack of opportunity, the advice of fool friends, and the inherent limitations which are both natural and acquired, the negro has done pretty well since the day that he was set free.

"The fact that the negro is dying in such large numbers of tuberculosis and other still more frightful diseases is, of course, due to his ignorance and to other reasons for which he is largely responsible, but we can not forget that it is also to be charged to the fact that he is compelled to live in the worst sections of our towns and cities, often without drainage or sewerage or garbage service, without water within a reasonable distance, and scarcely any of the sanitary conditions in house or yard or street which whites consider an absolute necessity. We drive the worst forms of immorality into the negro quarters and then curse the negro because of his moral weakness. We subject him to the severest test of our city life—physical, moral, and political—and then cynically declare that the 'nigger' is no good, anyway. Let's give him a square deal—a man's chance. Neither race-hatred nor mawkish sentimentality will settle this very delicate question. The South can not settle it alone, and the North can not do the work for the South. The North and the South, the city and the country, must tackle the thing together, for this is a national problem."

Complete vital statistics for the country are impossible to secure, yet there are certain registration areas in which figures are kept. These for the most part are for the cities, the country almost wholly overlooking the matter.

ACCOUNTING FOR JUDAS

IN THIS DAY the world has ceased painting its heroes and villains all white and all black, and likes to see them in half-lights and fine shades. So it is not surprizing that Judas may have a good word said about him. An English writer, Mr. Gregory A. Page, has told his story in an imaginary "Diary," and gives a theory of the betrayal, not entirely new, but more fully worked out than before. "He thinks that Judas was attracted to Jesus by a genuine belief that he might prove the expected Messiah, but was perplexed increasingly by the soft qualities and dilatory tactics of his leader, and at length, when the crisis came, treason was adopted as the best means of making his own position secure in any event." The logic of Judas's reasoning on this assumption is stated by *The Methodist Recorder* (London) in a comment on Mr. Page's book:

"If Jesus were forced to assume kingly powers, Judas could plead that his action had but precipitated the issue, and might reasonably expect promotion and honor. Whereas, if the priests prevailed, Judas would escape from the entanglement with profit to himself as well as with the credit of having pricked the latest and largest of the false hopes of Israel."

It is conceded that other motives may, and even must, have been present; but the main secret of the betrayal, according to the author of the "Diary," is to be found in "the attempt of a sincere but disappointed Jew to extricate himself from a compromising and hazardous position."

The interesting novelty of the book is its form, where the author lets his imagination play in constructing a diary "such as a young Jewish contemporary of Jesus might very well have composed." We read:

"The starting-point is difficult. Jesus has to be conceived without any of those divine perfections which were afterward discovered to be inherent in him, simply as a prophet whose words and ways were stirring the countryside, but who lacked several of the expected credentials of the Messiah. Judas, on the other hand, is an average Jewish youth, proud of his race and full of prejudices, eager to live a godly life according to the traditions of his fathers, and to find some means of deliverance from the presence of the usurping Romans. The problem is to preserve these two characters, and faithfully to reproduce the influence exerted upon the one by the other, until decision takes the place of changing moods of doubt and hope, and the terrible awakening of the days after the betrayal is reached. Mr. Page . . . has trained himself to think as Judas may well have thought, and to keep out of the diary feelings that belong to a different civilization and to a later conception of Jesus. He is able to exhibit a character, mixt at first of good and evil, with the good preponderating, gradually declining through greed and fear until friendship's own endearments can be used for the accomplishment of the world's worst act of treachery."

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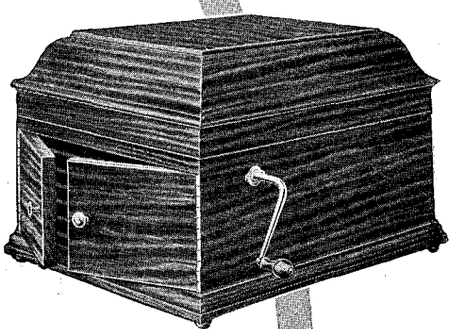

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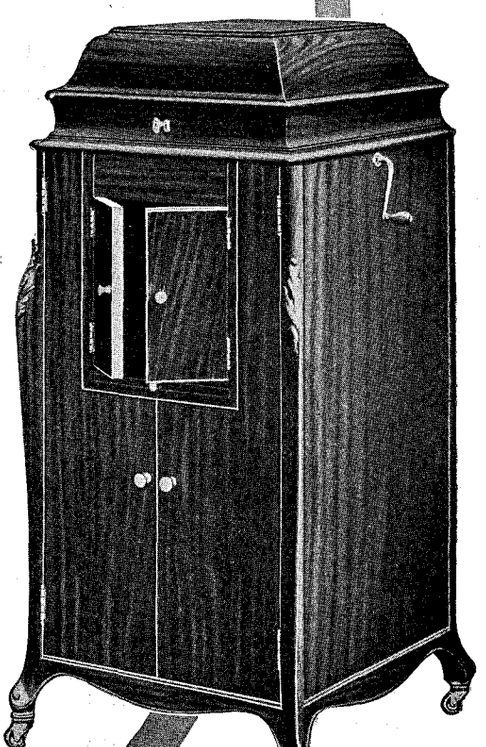
Mahogany or oak



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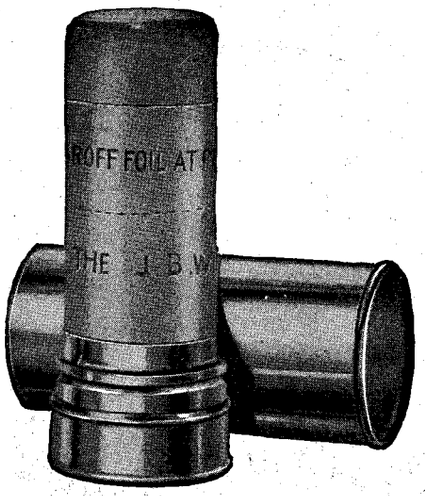

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CURRENT POETRY

POETRY of the sort called neo-Celtic with its vague mysticism, its shadowy beauty, and its remoteness from the natural life of man is not appearing in such quantities as it did a few years ago. Irish poets nowadays are closer to the soil. They have turned from the contemplation of faded splendors and dead gods to the study of mankind. The following verses, which are taken from the London *Saturday Review*, have a charm that is distinctly Irish. And yet the thought is not racial but universal, and there are no localizing allusions. Nor are the words used in a way which would show the writer's nationality, unless the rime of "door" with "moor" be considered as an intentional bit of dialect. The editor of *The Saturday Review*, referring to the fourth stanza, says that in some parts of Ireland herons are called cranes. But aside from this, there is nothing about the poem which can be taken as characteristically Irish—nothing, except the indefinable beauty which animates it as a whole.

Behind the Closed Eye

BY F. E. LEDWIDGE

I walk the old frequented ways
That wind around the tangled braes.
I live again the sunny days
Ere I the city knew.

And scenes of old again are born,
The woodbine lassoing the thorn,
And drooping Ruth-like in the corn
The poppies weep the dew.

Above me in their hundred schools
The magpies bend their young to rules,
And like an apron full of jew'ls
The dewy cobweb swings.

And frisking in the stream below
The troutlets make the circles flow,
And the hungry crane doth watch them grow
As a smoker does his rings.

Above me smokes the little town
With its whitewashed walls and roofs of brown
And its octagon spire toned smoothly down
As the holy minds within.

And wondrous impudently sweet,
Half of him passion, half conceit,
The blackbird calls adown the street
Like the piper of Hamëlin.

I hear him, and I feel the lure
Drawing me homeward to the moor.
I'll go, and close the mountain's door
On the city's strife and din.

It is interesting to watch the development of Alfred Noyes's philosophy as it shows in his writings. Last week we quoted his striking poem suggested by the reports of recent discoveries relating to the origin of life. That was controversial in spirit. The following verses from *The Westminster Gazette* are a quieter and simpler statement of the same faith.

Lamps

BY ALFRED NOYES

Immense and silent night,
Over the darkling downs I go,
And the deep gloom is pricked with points of light
Above, around me and below.

I can not break the bars
Of Fate; nor, if I scan the sky,
Comes there to me, questioning those cold stars,
Any new signal or reply.

Yet—are they less than these,
These village-lights that I do scan
Below me; or, far out on darkling seas,
Those twinkling messages from man?

Round me the darkness rolls!
Out of the depth each lance of light
Shoots from lost windows, thrills from living souls,
And—shall I doubt that starrier height?

No signal? No reply?
As o'er the Hills of Time I roam,
Hope opens her warm casements in the sky,
And lights the heavenly lamps of home.

Unlike that master of the ballade, François Villon, modern poets as a rule regard that form as suitable only for the expression of slight and decorative ideas. The anonymous author of these lines in the London *Nation* is an exception to this rule. In his hands the ballade retains its ancient dignity and force.

A Ballade of Time

"Where is the life that late I led?"—*Henry IV., Part II., Act V., Scene* 3.

They come not now that came before—
Evening of spring, and blossom white,
The footstep hushed, the whispering door,
The thin form glimmering into sight,
The moon half-seen in clouded night,
One star, and wind, and passing rain,
The smell of lilacs in the lane;
Where is the foot, the lovely head,
My moon that never was to wane?
Where is the life that late I led?

Tossed by the sea from shore to shore,
Wheeled to the battle's left and right;
In wreck of storm, in wreck of war,
In tides that clashed, and clashing fight,
When the deep guns out-boomed the might
Of the deep-booming hurricane,
And like the shriek of ropes astrain,
The wind wailed with the death that sped
Sheer through the battery's galloping train—
Where is the life that late I led?

They come not now, they come no more,
The thoughts that sprang with daily light,
As gems upon an enchanted floor,
Matching the sun in promise bright;
Even sorrow, too, has taken flight—
Sorrow and consecrating pain—
And rage comes never here again,
Pleasure and grief alike are dead;
What fear can move? What hopes remain?
Where is the life that late I led?

ENVOI

So should a man recall in vain
The dreams of a scarce-wakened brain,
Forgotten e'er the sleep is fled,
And buried down in Time's inane,
Where is the life that late I led?

A tragic phase of wild life is vividly described in this poem, which we quote from the London *Spectator:*

Black Wings

BY WILL H. OGILVIE

Sextons of the Overland! Buriers of the dead,
Where graves are lone and shallow and winding-sheets are red!
Wardens of the wagon track, watchers by the creek,
Loiterers in the lignum where the blacksoil traps the weak!

(*Continued on page* 526)

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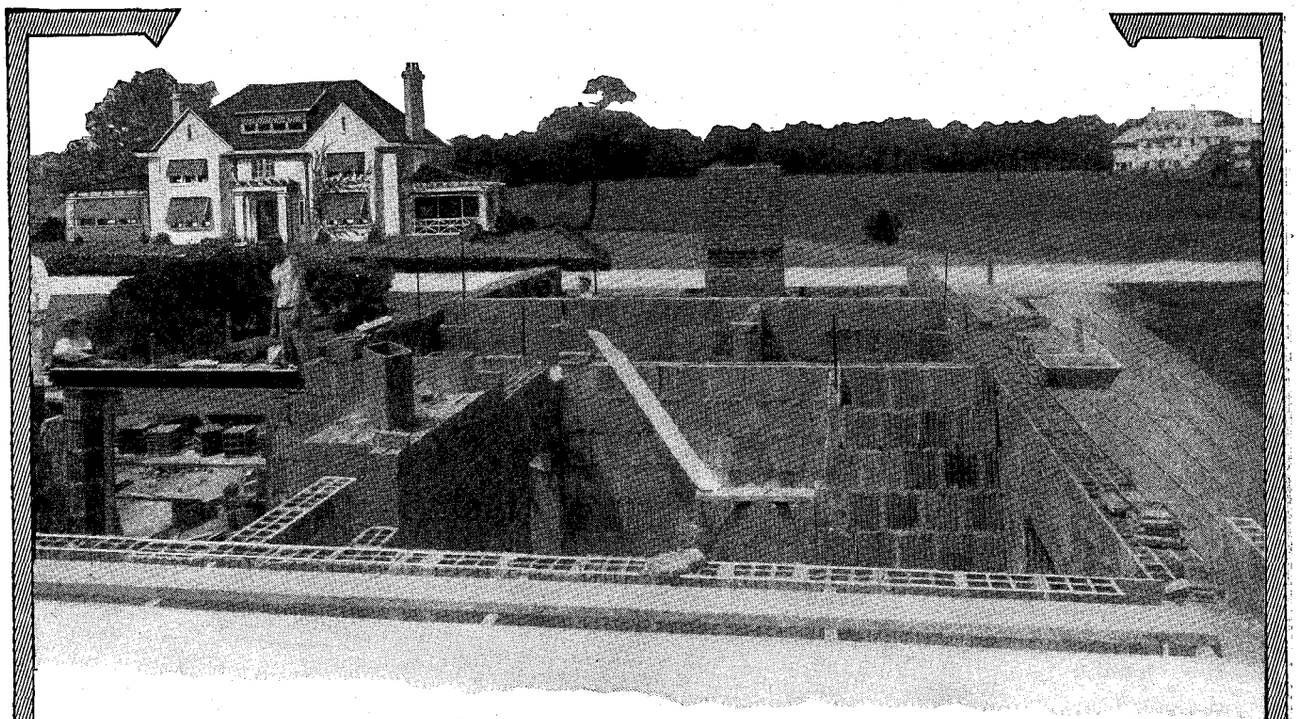

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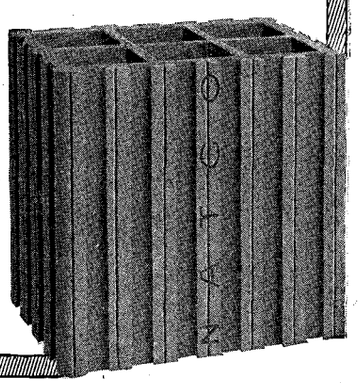

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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 524)

Feasters at the wayside, guests at the lagoon,
Gloating over dead sheep rotting in the noon!
Robbers on the red roads, highwaymen of Drought,
Settlers of the issue that the dawn has left in doubt!

Was there ever team-horse from the chains let go,
Was there ever lean steer lightened of the bow,
But your hungry vanguard drifting from the sky
Croaked beside his shoulder, glad to watch him die?

Ever tramped our cattle knee-deep in the grass,
But you soared above them praying Death to pass?
Ever went our sheep-mobs starvedly and slow,
But you marked their weaklings stumbling to and fro?

Ever trod a bushman, tramp, or pioneer,
O'er the plains of Famine, through the scrubs of Fear,
But darker than his danger, closer than his dread,
Shadows on his pathway, flapped ye overhead?

Call to mind the stock routes, north and west and east!—
Every heap of white bones fashioned you a feast!
Call to mind the sandhills!—every wrinkled hide
Made your perch at banquet the day a dumb beast died!

Surely, at God's muster, when our mobs again
Trample through the star-grass up the purple plain,
When from creek and sandhill crowd our western dead,
He shall suffer only white wings overhead!

The spirit of this poem (from the September *Forum*) is Greek in its fatalism. The method is Greek, too, in its directness and austere simplicity.

Sentence

BY WITTER BYNNER

Shall I say that what heaven gave
Earth has taken?
Or that sleepers in the grave
Reawaken?

One sole sentence can I know,
Can I say:
You, my comrade, had to go,
I to stay.

Readers of Miss Ellen Glasgow's novels, with their blend of tragic realism and fantastic humor, are not prepared for the delicate melancholy of her verses. The following poem, which was printed in *Harper's Magazine* for October, has a certain dramatic power, due largely to its concise treatment of a large theme, and to the skilful introduction of the main idea in just those places where it will come most effectively, the last line of the first stanza, and the last three of the second. The final couplet is very striking.

Song

BY ELLEN GLASGOW

A little lane mid shade and sun,
Dewdrops among the shining grass,
A song of April just begun
By mating robins as I pass,
The scent of hawthorn in the air,
And then your shadow falling there.

We loved too soon, we met too late;
We jested when we came to part.
But sometimes—is it love or hate?—
Your shadow falls across my heart,
And to that robin's song again
My feet run down that little lane.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GENERAL NOGI'S END

THE suicide on September 13 of General Nogi (Count Maresuke) and his wife as a final tribute to the dead Emperor Mutsuhito revived one of the strangest of Japanese customs. The sensational tragedy was a great shock even to many of Nogi's own countrymen who knew of the ancient custom, but thought it had been abolished and would never be heard of again except in the history of the Empire. It is said such sacrifices were forbidden by law a long time ago, but, if we are to believe Mock Joya, the New York *World's* Japanese reporter, this act of self-immolation will immortalize the Nogis. Count Okuma, formerly Premier of Japan, refers to the incident as an "exemplary expression of national loyalism," and "a warning to the modern tendencies toward corruption, or the falling away from the old ideals of life." Joya gives us this interesting explanation of the double suicide:

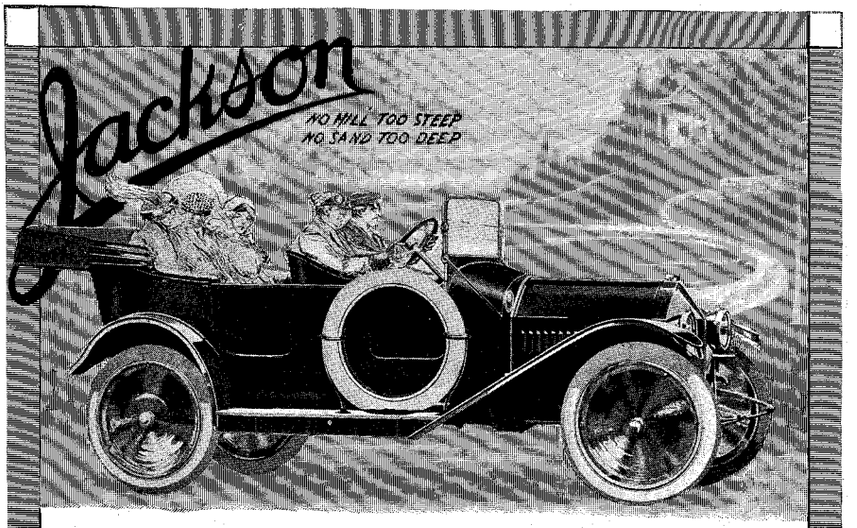
In the new Japan, modernized and civilized, the spirit of the ancient Japanese warriors still remains, in spite of the fact that outsiders believe Western civilization and modern science drove the ancient spirits of "Bushido" out of the country.

The sacrifice of General Nogi and his wife, which the world outside of Japan can not understand, is nothing but the manifestation of the spirit which has lain deep in the heart of the Japanese through the history of twenty-six centuries. The General followed the old custom originated in the sixth century before Christ and followed the spirit of "Bushido" to lay down his life for his Emperor, even making a sacrifice which the Western world would look upon as an insane act.

A sacrifice of this nature had not been made for many centuries. The ancient spirit has not died, but the hold of the spirit upon the people had become lighter on account of the introduction of Western ideas. General Nogi belonged to the strict followers of the ancient spirits, and during his life he had shown this on numerous occasions.

The life of a Japanese belongs to the Emperor, who is father and ruler, with absolute command. Every achievement of the Japanese is attributed to the power of the Emperor, and the heroes of victory always won battles by virtue of the Emperor. To sacrifice one's life for the Emperor and his country is an honor. Mothers and wives who lost sons and husbands in wars did not grieve; on the contrary, they were happy because their sons or husbands had the honor to serve the Emperor and his country. Many soldiers killed themselves when for one reason or another the call of the war did not reach them. They would not live, as they could not have the opportunity to offer their lives to the Emperor and his country.

Ever since Emperor Jimmu ascended the throne in 660 B.C. the spirit of "Bushido" has ruled the whole nation. Until the fourth century A.D. it had been the custom when the Emperor died for the highest officials of the court and the great-



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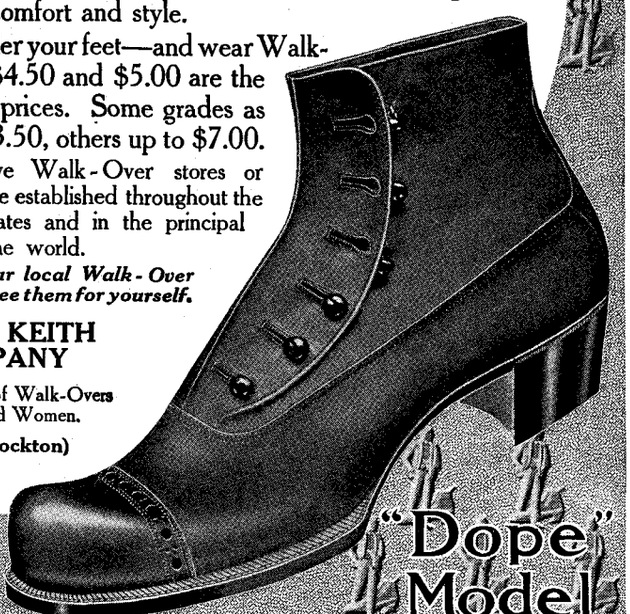

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est warriors to kill themselves and follow the Emperor to the world beyond and be his servants, serving and protecting him as they served his Majesty in this world.

During this period there was always argument as to who should follow the Emperor and who should remain behind, and many who were left behind were not happy until they committed suicide and followed the Emperor and their comrades.

But, at the beginning of the fourth century, the custom of committing suicide at the death of the Emperor was prohibited by the imperial family, and, instead, the custom was introduced of burying several clay dolls around the body of the Emperor to guard and protect his Majesty along the route to the other world and in the world beyond. This custom remains in the present Japan, and four clay dolls, in armor of the ancient fashion, were buried with the body of the late Emperor. In all tombs of emperors, members of the imperial family and powerful lords numerous clay dolls will be found guarding the remains of masters.

When the illness of the late Emperor became known, two Japanese committed suicide, and the whole world laughed at them as lunatics or as the followers of an inscrutable custom of Japan. They were not lunatics. They had reverently committed suicide in the hope of dying in the place of the Emperor. They killed themselves hoping that their devotion and love for the Emperor might move the Great God to save the life of the Emperor. Even should their attempt fail to save the life of the Emperor, they were far more than satisfied with the single thought that they had sacrificed their lives for their Emperor.

The sacrifice of General Nogi and his wife is noble and sincere. The whole life of General Nogi was one of loyalty to the Emperor. He offered the lives of his two sons for the Emperor and his kingdom at the time of the war with Russia, and he had spent his entire life for the sake of the Emperor. And, to close his life, he died, together with his wife, to follow the Emperor so as to devote their services and love to his Majesty in the world where mortals could not serve him.

Mr. Joya thinks the foreign writers who compare the Emperor's prerogative with that of other rulers, secular or religious, have no idea of how he stands in the eyes and hearts of the Japanese people, and reminds us that—

In the long history of Japan, no war against the Emperor ever was made. The history of the country is well covered with battles and wars, and during the middle ages the fight for the power of the actual ruler was fierce and long. But above all the troubles and wars stood the Emperor and the imperial family. The Shogun, who ruled the whole nation, according to his own idea and wish, did not ever attempt to disobey the order of the Emperor, altho during those periods the Emperor was poor and without even his body-guards.

The tradition of the origin of the country made a profound impression on the mind of the Japanese. The imperial family was the first family to come to the islands of Japan, and from that one family the whole population of Japan grew. The imperial family is the source of the hundreds of thousands of families in Japan, and the

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worship of forefathers and the respect for the Emperor result in deep reverence toward the imperial family.

The spirit of "Bushido" is hard to understand for foreigners, and many have thought that the spirit is a thing of the past, a thing which only existed in the quaint old Japan. But in the new Japan with every modern instrumentality of progress, the spirit still remains deep in the heart of the Japanese. And it was through this spirit and the devotion of the people to the Emperor and to country that Japan succeeded in making its great progress.

The death of General Nogi and his wife is a dramatic and picturesque illustration of the beautiful spirit of Japan. The iron-willed, hardened warrior, decorated with medals of all nations of the world, proficient in the modern science of war and engineering and a simple, plain man of home, General Nogi drew a beautiful picture of the model of the Samurai by his sacrifice and death. Hand in hand with his wife he happily traveled to the land where the late Emperor, who loved and admired the General, and his two sons, who offered their lives for the Emperor many years ago, would welcome him and his wife with open arms.

The General and Countess Nogi taught the new Japan a lesson which will make a deep and clear impression on the minds of all the Japanese, young or old, teaching them the ancient spirit which brought Japan to be the nation it is to-day and of which the younger sons and daughters of to-day have only a faint idea, having been born in the day of modern civilization and during the time of the transformation of the new Japan.

General Nogi became a divine, as he now guards the late Emperor and guides the spirit of the country from the world above, and the men and women of Japan will worship him and his spirit as long as the country shall exist.

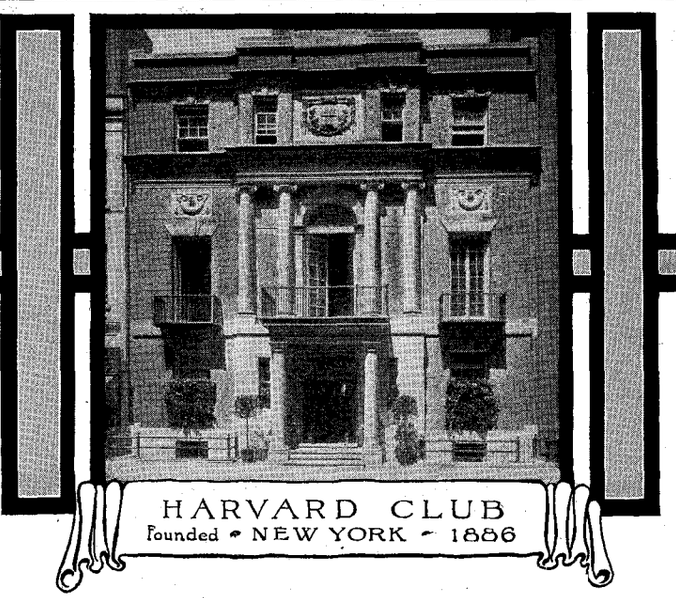
But the suicide is explained somewhat differently in a Tokyo dispatch telling of General Nogi's will:

The Japanese warrior says that he follows the Emperor because his services are no longer required in this world. He had often desired to die, he adds, and chooses as the occasion for his departure from this life the present great national calamity under which the country is laboring.

Elsewhere in the columns of *The World* we find a brief biographical sketch of General Nogi:

Born of the Samurai clan of Chosu in the village of Hagi, province of Chosu, in 1849, General Count Nogi was reared in strict adherence to the Spartan traditions of the old Samurai nobility, from his tenderest years being taught rigid self-control, contempt for death, suppression of outward emotion, and absolute self-abnegation in fealty to the Emperor. He was a soldier for forty-five years. He was in arms at the first battle of the Saigo rebellion of 1877, fought at Yanagushi and Tawarazaka and suffered wounds for his country. After the rebellion he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Rapid distinction came to him in the Chino-Japanese War for distinguished con-



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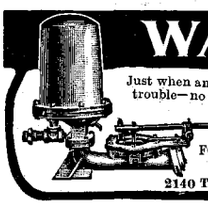

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duct at Kinchow and Port Arthur. He captured Port Arthur in one day, the port being then conceded by military authorities to be the strongest military position in Asia. Following this war he was Governor-General of Formosa for a brief period, and then returned to the military post of commander of the Eleventh Division.

In 1900 he tendered his resignation to the Emperor. Like many other great warriors of history, the key-note of his character was a fine simplicity. On his retirement he went to his home and became a farmer.

He had announced that he intended to lead this pastoral life for the remainder of his years, but when the war with Russia came the Emperor ordered his return to the service of the nation, and he was made commander of the Third Army and ordered to attack Port Arthur. He had been given the rank of general. The part he played and the work he accomplished in the second capture of Port Arthur and the turning movement at Mukden are still fresh in the memory of the world. His force took Two Hundred and Three Metre Hill after a terrific battle, and also destroyed the Russian squadron in the port.

Of course the taking of Port Arthur in one day from the Chinese was merely child's play compared with the stupendous conflict that Nogi had to wage in making his crowning achievement in the capture of Port Arthur from the Russians. It stands as one of the great military engagements of all history. It was a seven months' siege, marked by frequent terrific fighting.

All this bloodshed, countless difficulties and hardships, an opposing force at first hardly superior in numbers to the army he was attacking in their strong fortresses and entrenchments, with the added support of a fleet in the harbor, found Nogi undismayed at the task the Emperor had given him, and tho the Russian forces frequently attempted savage counterstrokes, Nogi's army was always one of aggression. Oriental patience, added to modern equipment and military science and the fanatical courage of his men, their astounding carelessness for their own lives, their utter devotion to their flag, bore repulse after repulse without disheartenment.

Many times in the early months of the fighting it appeared as if the tide of victory would turn for the Russians and Nogi's army suffer demolishment. On the outer defenses in three weeks of fighting in August, 15,000 Japanese had been killed. But meanwhile Nogi's attack only became more and more relentless. His little yellow men were sleepless and tireless in the building of mines, in the making of sorties and on outpost positions, and finally the front lines of the Russian defense began to crumble and then came the fierce struggle for the capture of Two Hundred and Three Metre Hill. Its fire had devastated the Japanese ranks. It had to be taken before Nogi could triumph. In seven days of ferocious fighting, under the counterstorms of great guns, six times driven back, the Japanese finally captured the hill, of such great strategic importance. It cost 10,000 men of Nogi's army and 5,000 Russians died.

But once in command of Two Hundred and Three Metre Hill Nogi's guns demolished the Russian squadron in the harbor and his lines went relentlessly at the big permanent fortresses of Chikuan and Ehrlung

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and Sungshu. The Hill was taken in December. On December 2 came Stoessel's proposal of surrender to Nogi, which in itself was the warrant of the Japanese General to rank as one of the great military commanders ofthe world.

He was a man of plainest habits and was never even seen wearing silk robes, a texture of garment which persons of the smallest means may possess in Japan. When he was at home his general appearance was that of a farmer or an old school-teacher. He disliked any manner of formality, and many persons of note on visiting his residence were astonished when the door was opened by the General himself. He was a man of few words—a man of action. But he was kindly, too, and his scholars at the Noble School loved and admired their president.

The Countess Nogi was fifty-two years old. She had received an Occidental education, as well as being bred in the traditions of her ancient lineage. She was a graduate of Vassar College. She was a daughter of Yuchi Sadayuki, a Samurai of the Kagoshima clan.

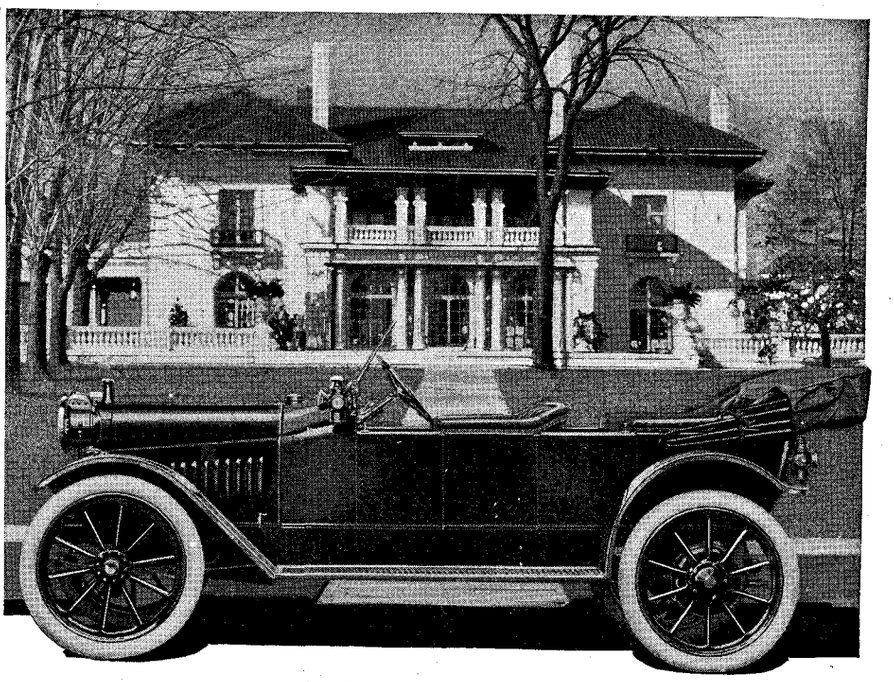
THE WARWICK OF THE BULL MOOSE PARTY

DOUBTLESS there are few better authorities on the sensation of being lifted from comparative obscurity and lionized by a great gathering of representative men and women than "Suspender Jack" McGee, the man who, at the psychological moment, upset the plans of the politicians at the Syracuse convention by proposing Oscar S. Straus for the gubernatorial nomination. McGee had had a good deal of local notoriety in New York and elsewhere, but that had been so long ago it was almost forgotten except by his personal acquaintances, and when he waked up the morning after the convention and saw his name in front-page head-lines he must have felt that he was coming into his own again. His love of publicity, if we are to believe the New York *Herald*, may to some extent be congenital, but it was developed mainly by a season in "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West show. Inasmuch as he has never broken into "Who's Who," it may be well to quote from *The Herald* the story of his varied career:

He was never told his age, but if appearances count for anything he is about forty-five. His hair is gray, and he has sharp features, with a look that cadaverous describes better than any other word. He is tall, and there is an indication of reserve strength. There is nothing, however, that would prompt one to take a second look, unless he wore some fantastic costume.

He was born in Louisiana, and his father was a sea-captain. He was a mere boy when on one of the trips with his father the ship was wrecked and the survivors went ashore in Brazil. They remained there long enough for young Jack—he had not attained his full sobriquet at that time—to learn to ride a horse.

Whatever else may be said about "Suspender Jack," he certainly can ride. He has said there was never a horse that could



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Three bearing crankshaft
Unit power plant
Multiple disc clutch
Three speeds forward
Sliding gears
Full floating axle
Center control
Zenith carbureter
Bosch Magneto
106-inch wheelbase
32 x 3½ inch tires
Quick detachable rims
Mohair top, with envelope
Jiffy Curtains
Windshield
Rear shock absorber
Prest-o-lite tank
Gas headlights
Oil side and tail lamps
Tools—horn
Trimmings, black and nickel
Standard color, black

Magneto and camshaft driven by silent Coventry chain.

Hupmobile—$975

Here is a car at $975 built in accordance with the high code of honor which marks the manufacture of the best cars—cars far above it in price.

It claims close relationship with those cars—not in size, because it is a car of lesser dimensions, of course—but in all of the ingredients which constitute integrity of construction.

It asks to be set apart and judged, not by the standards its price would suggest, but by that more microscopic analysis you would apply were a larger monetary investment involved.

We have pictured in book form some of the processes which justify our belief that this Hupmobile is the best car of its class in the world; and we want you to see and read it.

We also want you to see and ride in the car—**samples are now in the hands of Hupmobile dealers.**

HUPP MOTOR CAR CO., 1243 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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after trying electrical and other devices find that the

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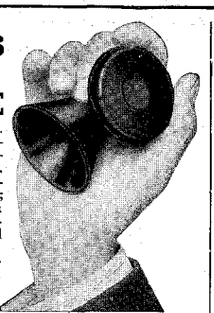
is the thing in aids to hearing. No cumbersome wires, no battery. A small compact instrument held **against** the ear, **not** inserted. Reproduces natural voice tones very effectively; no "buzzing." Manufactured in our surgical instrument department. Our **TRIAL** offer and testimonials will interest you.

In writing today for illustrated booklet, please mention our booklet No. 7.



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it fills itself

the ink-feed cleans itself

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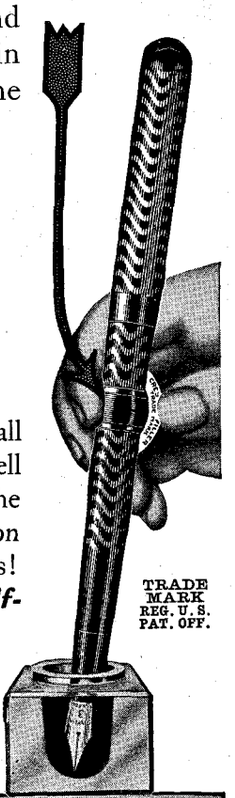
When the ***self-filling Conklin*** runs out of ink, all you have to do is dip the pen in any inkwell anywhere, press the "Crescent-Filler," and the pen is filled and cleaned! If you hold a watch on the job, you will find it takes just four seconds! Stationers, Jewelers and Druggists sell the ***self-filling Conklin*** on 30 days' trial.



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366 Fifth Avenue	59 Temple Place	700 N. American Bldg.

When You Buy a Refrigerator

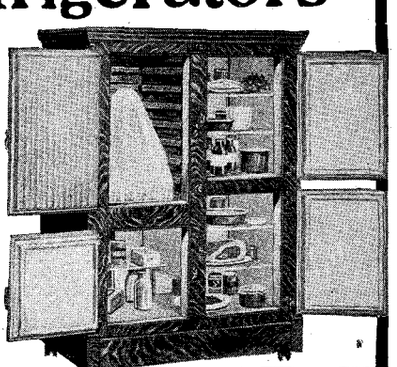
look for these features—active cold air circulation—sanitary lining—perfect drainage—thorough insulation.

These and many more you will find in a McCray—the standard of refrigerators. Its features are exclusive and patented; and because of these, it keeps food to perfection.

McCray Refrigerators

are made in all stock sizes to suit a cottage or a mansion. They can be arranged for outside icing, thus avoiding the inconvenience and muss of the ice man. The perfect refrigeration of a McCray is due to its cold, dry air circulation, which reaches every nook and corner and keeps things fresh and sweet. Dry, cold air is nature's preservative and it prevents the mixing of flavors or odors. The thick, well-built heat insulated walls, lined with Opal-glass, enamel, porcelain, or odorless white wood—no zinc; the fine workmanship, the easily cleaned interiors, tight joints, the generous ice and provision chambers, make the McCray superior to all others.

McCrays are used in the better class of residences, clubs and hotels and by the United States Government.



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throw him, and if there is such a horse, they have never met. He learned the knack in South America, and he has ridden horses in almost every State in the Union. He would rather ride in a saddle any time than in an automobile.

When his family went to California he began to look for excitement and became a regular cowboy. He was one of the itinerant kind, and traveled up and down and back and across the cattle ranges of the West, and they were the days when cattle were cattle and cowboys were cowboys. In that land of Centaurs, the young man distinguished himself as a rider and there earned the name of "Suspender Jack" by riding an untamed bronco into camp with an old pair of suspenders as a bridle. That name has stuck to him during all the years, has been one of his principal assets, and will be blazoned forth on the billboards when he goes forth on his spellbinding tour.

During part of the time when he was in the West he acted as a scout for the United States cavalry in one of the expeditions against a band of peevish Indians. He rode the range in all parts of the cattle country, and met a good many prominent New York men who were hunting in that country, or had money invested in ranches.

They told him about New York, and he did not believe their stories. But he began to read everything he could about the city, and had a desire to see it for himself. He had seen a lot of the rough life, and wanted to get where the lights burned brighter even than in "Faro Frank's" place in Cheyenne, or in the dance halls at Laramie. He wanted to be one of the city where men wore stiff white shirts seven days in the week; not that he was particularly fond of the stiff shirt, but he wanted to take a slant at that kind of a life.

William F. Cody had begun to send his Wild West show out to teach the people of the effete East something of the life of the plains, and was looking for a few of the best rough riders. McGee had the reputation in half a dozen States of being the master of any horse, and one of Cody's representatives offered him a job at ten dollars a week more than he was getting on the cattle range. The story continues:

"Does this show go to New York City?" asked "Suspender Jack" in the first interview.

"It certainly does. We will be there for six weeks," replied the representative of "Buffalo Bill."

"Then I'm going with you. I've always had a hunch that I would like to take a squint at that burg, and this looks like the chance."

That was how "Suspender Jack" came to us. He looked us over and he liked us. If he had been going to make a new town he might have had a few things just a trifle different, but he thought we would do. He was a likely looking chap those days, with long brown hair, curling on his shoulders, just the kind that women rave over, and he looked like all the stage pictures of Western heroes.

He finished out the season with "Buffalo Bill" and when he got back on the range he kept thinking about New York. The truth was that it had gript him. He longed for the bright lights and the music and the life with that intense longing of a college freshman or a model husband off the reservation

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for the first time. It was one of the most violent attacks of Newyorkitis on record. Some of the men who knew him in the interval between his first visit to New York and when he came to the city to live say he was the most unmitigated nuisance west of the Mississippi with his insistence on describing New York.

One question he asked of every man was what chance he had to get along if he should decide to come here to live. The boss of the Bull Moose outfit was then a Police Commissioner in New York, and one man who knew something of him told "Suspender Jack" that getting on the police force would be so easy that he would wonder why he had remained away from New York so long.

So he saved up his money and came to New York. He had a blue flannel shirt, a wide sombrero and long hair when he made his way to No. 300 Mulberry Street and asked for a job. Some of the old-timers in that building tell how the word "delighted" rang through the corridors when the Police Commissioner saw "Suspender Jack" for the first time.

Passing the civil service examination was an easy thing for "Suspender Jack," particularly the physical examination, which counted for more then than now. He had only one regret about becoming a policeman. He had to get his hair cut. He was proud of his long, curly hair, and he knew that it had been a great help to him in making conquests of the fair sex at Red Dog and Deadwood, and thought it might work as well in New York. But he had to give up his hair and so went to the barber-shop. He was assigned to the mounted squad.

He was sent to the Highbridge station, which was a good deal further in the country then than now, and had a good many square miles to cover on horseback. It was not quite as lonesome as riding range, and one or two particularly good captures of runaways gave him his first touch of publicity. He liked it; he liked it then and he likes it now. His idea of something to live for is to be in a first-page story, so it is easy to imagine how popular he has been with himself since the Syracuse convention.

But there were days up in the Highbridge precinct when it was monotonous, so to pass away the time he started in to make a hurdle-jumper out of his mount. Captain Gannon came along and saw him putting the horse over the fence and had him up on charges. William S. Devery was the trial judge in those days.

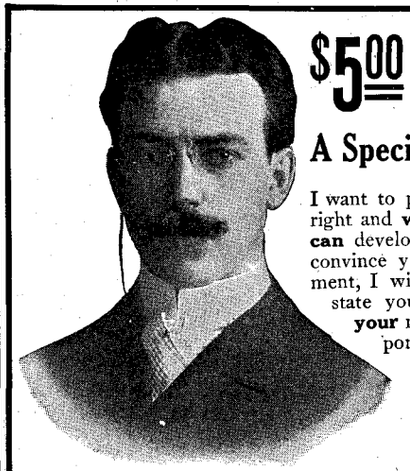
"Did you get him over the rail?" asked Devery, after it had been explained to him what the policeman was doing.

"I did not," replied "Suspender Jack." "I would, though, if Captain Gannon had not come along."

"Well, I'm going to fine you two days' pay," said Devery. "It is because you failed to get the horse over. The next time you get him over or it will cost you more."

For some reason—it may have been the police politics of that time, or it may have been a punishment—"Suspender Jack" lost his mount and was assigned to the Elizabeth Street station. There were not as many press notices those days, but he succeeded in breaking into the papers one day when he shot at a fleeing highwayman and struck an innocent bystander.

"Suspender Jack" had some trouble with his wife and she sued him for separa-



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MY PHYSIOLOGICAL TREATMENT **is** based on scientific facts, heretofore ignored or unrecognized. As applied by my methods, this treatment **inevitably** leads to the attainment of a vigorous mind, strong and well-proportioned physique, increased powers of endurance, high nervous force and **priceless regularity of all the functions.** A few weeks under my guidance will show you that no matter what your daily activities are, mental or physical, outdoor or confined, the SWOBODA TREATMENT enables you to resist disease and achieve full body development.

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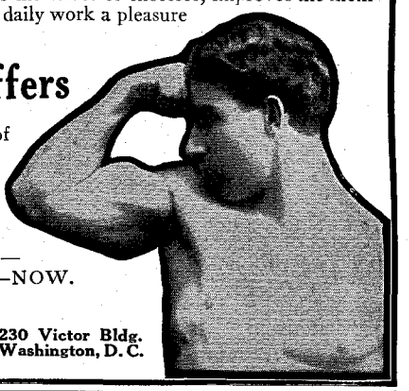

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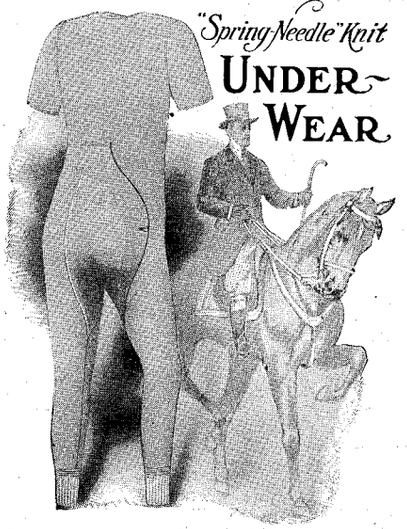

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On machines that are patented and controlled by us—we make the machines that make the fabric. Pure wools, a peculiar fabric and extraordinary workmanship make for honest value that is appreciated by those who are used to good things.

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New Closed Crotch Union Suits

(Mfrd. under Lic. No. 973200 issued to Cooper Underwear Co., Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 18, 1910)

Give absolute comfort. No open edges in the crotch, back and front openings independent of each other. Impossible to gap or roll into uncomfortable folds in the crotch. To this add the Cooper "Spring-Needle" Knit Fabric, the Cooper quality of material, workmanship and finish, and you have the Union Suit that is a revelation in comfort, fit, style and wear.

Cooper's is made in two-piece suits also, and both union and two-piece suits are made in the various weights, colors, sizes and styles.

Union Suits, $1.50 to $5.00 per suit.
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If you are fussy about your underwear, try our pure wool garments this winter. $3.00 to $5.00 a suit (according to weight): they are well worth the price. Dealers carrying good goods like to show them and recommend them.

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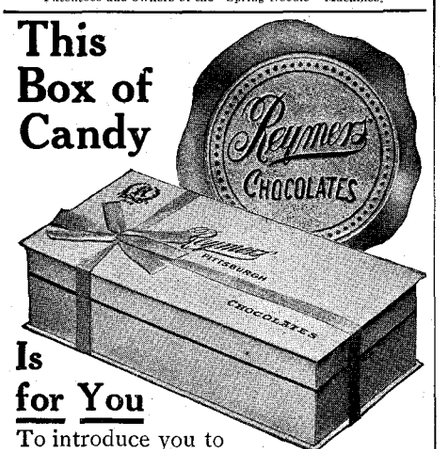

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There are ten of these wonderful confections in each box — exquisite fruit and nut and cream centered chocolates—each different, each a surprise.

Sent to you without charge if you will pay the postage—enclose five 2-cent stamps in your letter—and mention your dealer's name.

Reymers' Best Chocolates are the product of a firm that caters to cultivated tastes.

High priced, of course. Good chocolates must be.

In Pittsburgh, where they are made, they outsell all other candies. And Pittsburgh people are acknowledged judges of the luxuries of life.

Packed in very handsome boxes—most suitable for gifts. We send you a descriptive booklet with the sample box. **Dealers:** Write for particulars.

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tion. On the trial he declared that she had abused him and struck him. The presiding justice laughed, for he was six feet two inches tall, while his wife was just a little more than five feet, and slight. The court ordered him to pay alimony. It was then and there that he conceived a dislike for the courts which made him eager to get into the Bull Moose party.

He refused to pay the alimony and went to Ludlow Street jail. There was a good deal of litigation and publicity and William Travers Jerome, then District Attorney, proceeded against him. The result of all this was that he was tried for being absent from duty without leave, his absence being due to his inability to get out of the Ludlow Street jail, and was dismissed from the police force.

He tried to have the decision set aside and his case was carried to the Court of Appeals. He lost all the way and has since been an earnest advocate of the recall of judicial decisions. After that he tried to get away from New York, and went back with the "Buffalo Bill" show; but there was no recovery from that bad attack of New-yorkitis. He became one of that large number who had rather be a lamp-post in Broadway than the entire electric-lighting plant anywhere else.

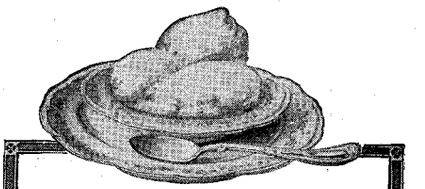
So McGee came back to New York, where he has remained ever since. A part of the time he has been a private detective and figured conspicuously in sensational lawsuits. He was swallowed up in New York, just as a good many other men have been, and the people heard of him only during campaigns. *The Herald* concludes with an account of the Syracuse incident:

"Suspender Jack" had developed a mania for politics. His first interest was when he filed charges against Mr. Jerome and asked Governor Odell to remove him as District Attorney. From that time on "Suspender Jack" hoped to get even with Mr. Jerome and delivered a few lectures in which he declared he was a victim of a conspiracy.

Whenever there was an independent political movement "Suspender Jack" could be found carrying a banner. If the men behind the movement had plenty of money, so much the better, but no one ever charged that he was in politics for money; he was in for the love of the game and he became quite a well-known cart-tail orator. So those who are familiar with the political phases of the city were not surprized when they learned that "Suspender Jack" was a Bull Moose. It seemed like the proper place for him, particularly as George W. Perkins was chancellor of the exchequer. He went to the August convention in Chicago, and then to Vermont on a campaigning tour.

No one paid much attention to him during the first days of the Syracuse convention. His distinguishing mark was the way the bandana, the emblem of his party, was tied around his neck. It was draped in the careless way that most of us have seen only on the stage cowboys, and somehow no one thought it looked like affectation on the part of "Suspender Jack."

He was wearing the red bandana when he walked up on the stage in the convention hall. Whatever any one else thought, he was sure he was going to nominate the candidate. He had heard Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Hotchkiss praised, but they did



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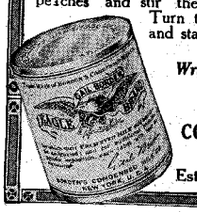
BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Recipe — Dilute two cans Borden's Condensed Milk with two cans water; add one-half pound granulated sugar and stir until dissolved. Turn into the freezer and freeze. Pare and mash one quart ripe peaches and stir them into the frozen milk. Turn the crank for a few minutes and stand away to harden.



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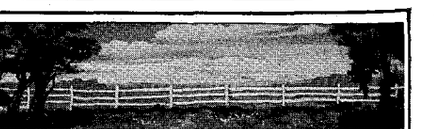
"Largest Clip Makers in the World."

Some men feel that fine literature is something beyond them—something requiring a certain "higher education"—when as a matter of fact, all they need to fully understand and appreciate the beauties of good books is a copy of the Standard Dictionary.



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Wouldn't you like sausage with the exquisitely delicate flavor it had on the old Virginia farms back in Colonial days?

Grand View Sausage is made right on the Farm near Lancaster, from those old family recipes of generations ago.

We use the finest materials from pedigreed porkers, and make the sausage with such scrupulous care and cleanliness that it readily passes U. S. government inspection.

Grand View Country Sausage is served at leading hotels and clubs, and on diners of prominent railroads.

It is the aristocrat of the breakfast table—you can't imagine a tastier, more satisfying breakfast delicacy.

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Producers also of "Grand View Farms" Hams, 32c lb.; Killashandra Bacon, 26c lb.; "Grand View Farms" Scrapple, 18c lb.; Kerry Cheese, 15c jar; 10c package.

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not suit him. He demanded ten minutes and began a rambling speech.

"I'd hate to think what would happen to him if he tried a thing of this kind in a Tammany convention," said Martin Green, a reporter who has been covering political conventions for so long a time some of his friends say his first one was the Whig convention at which General Scott was named.

If the Bull Moose leaders had not been trying for a new high record for an unbossed convention the Tammany method would have been applied, for every one was getting peevish. But they let him go on, and he did not mention the name of Mr. Straus until time had been called on him.

He had reached his seat before he realized what he had done and that a real stampede was on. As quick as the shouting was over and Mr. Straus had said he would accept, "Suspender Jack," hating the limelight with that intense hatred for it which animates his candidate for President in this campaign, walked back on the platform and shook hands with every one who would shake with him. Before he left the stage some one had proposed a vote of thanks for him, thus setting the seal of approval on his actions as Warwick.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 13.—General Count Maresuke Nogi and wife commit suicide at Tokyo as a tribute to the dead Emperor Mutsuhito.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 19.—F. W. Carpenter is named to succeed Hamilton King, deceased, as Minister to Siam.

GENERAL

August 13.—The thirty-two so-called Cunningham claims to coal lands in the Bering Sea River region of Alaska are canceled as fraudulent.

August 14.—Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards, the last of the Virginia fugitives in the Hillsville murder cases, are captured near Des Moines, Iowa.

Louis Rosenberg and Harry Horowitz, accused of killing Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler whose threat to confess started the police-graft scandal, are arrested in Brooklyn.

August 15.—Twelve navy apprentices are drowned during a squall on Lake Michigan near Chicago.

August 18.—The Republican National Committee expels Ross Avery, of California; Borden D. Whiting, of New Jersey; Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, and William S. Edwards, of West Virginia, because of their supposed affiliations with the Progressive party.

Hernando De Soto Money, ex-United States Senator from Mississippi, aged 74, dies at his home in Biloxi.

His Chance.—MRS. HENNEPECKKE—"Well, I guess I have just as much chance of getting to heaven as you have."

MR. HENNEPECKKE—"Not if I get there first."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Vegetarian Preferred.—SHE—"Did they offer you any choice at the Missionary Bureau as to where you should be sent?"

HE—"Yes, and I told them I'd prefer to go somewhere where the natives were vegetarians."—*Boston Transcript.*

"I don't see how they make them wear so well."

"Nor I, either, Dad—they're so light-weight and stylish."

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The signature *Carl Freschl* is on the toe of every pair. And it means the very finest hose in existence. The genuine "Holeproof" are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request or ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance. Cotton "Holeproof" for men, women, children and infants (six pairs) cost $1.50 to $3.00, according to finish and weight, guaranteed six months. Silk "Holeproof" for men and women, three pairs guaranteed three months, cost $2.00 for three pairs of men's; $3.00 for three pairs of women's. Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906 *Carl Freschl*

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Are Your Hose Insured?

(358)

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FARMERS AND THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

TWO articles in recent numbers of *The Financial Chronicle* set forth the proposition that the high cost of living is mainly due to the backward condition of farming. The farmer has not made progress in methods or in economics in any way comparable to the progress made in all other departments of productive industry. His methods are practically the same that they have been for many years. A given piece of ground produces now practically the same amount of wheat, or corn, or hay, that it formerly did. Any changes that occur in the volume of production are due to weather conditions rather than to any change in the methods employed by farmers.

The writer of the two articles insists that the high cost of living has become "the most important problem confronting the economic and political world to-day." Not only does it enter into the daily lives of all the people of the country, but it "is going to determine the coming Presidential election." To the humbler classes, it has long since been a real hardship that the necessaries of life should have leapt so high from year to year. For some articles of food the prices are declared now to have "reached the highest figures prevailing since the Civil War, when the country was on the basis of inflated paper values." While in politics the conditions have become equally striking.

The current spirit of discontent, caused almost entirely by the rise in food values, has given to Mr. Roosevelt's party such strength as it has. Among Mr. Roosevelt's followers it is common practise to place the blame for the rise in prices to anything except farming methods. Combinations among capitalists are almost universally pointed to as the source of the trouble. The politicians of the radical type do everything to foster this belief. The writer believes it is high time that something was said to dissipate this erroneous notion.

While in every other line of industry, manufacturers have been forced to put into effect more efficient methods, increasing their products and cheapening the cost per unit, "the farmer has been sitting still." This condition has existed mainly because "there was no incentive to do anything else." As a result of the farmer's inaction, the prices of his products have been steadily rising, so that he has experienced "a period of prosperity which has few, if any, parallels in the agricultural history of the United States."

The writer declares that there is no longer any excuse for ignorance on this subject. Statistics made public by the Census Office show to what extent farmers and farming methods are responsible for high prices. These returns make it clear that the farmer "has added very little to the area under cultivation and has done absolutely nothing to increase the fertility of the soil." The consequence is that the aggregate yield "is no larger than it was ten years ago." In those ten years there has been, however, an increase in population of 21 per cent., which means that, roughly speaking, there are now 16,000,000 more mouths to feed than there were ten years ago. Following are some of the statistics presented:

"Whereas the farm value of the crops in 1909 was $4,934,490,000, had the farmer realized only the same prices as in 1899 the value of these crops would have been no more than $2,962,358,000. In other words, the farmer is getting nearly $2,000,000,000 (or, to be exact, $1,972,132,000) more per year by reason of the mere advance in prices. Just think of consumers being obliged to pay each year $2,000,000,000 more, owing to the higher prices established for these crops. And these crops are far from covering all of the farmer's productions. The increase in prices for the ten years has been 66.6 per cent. Is there a 'trust' or industrial combination in the whole country that can show a tithe of such an increase, or would be permitted to endure by the politicians for a single instant if it did?

"Only 2,552,189,630 bushels of corn were raised in 1909, against 2,666,324,370 bushels in 1899, but the value of the lessened product of 1909 was $1,438,553,919, against $828,192,388, an increase of 73.7 per cent. The wheat crop was 3.8 per cent. greater in 1909 than in 1899, at 683,379,-bushels, against 658,534,252 bushels, but the increase in value was 77.8 per cent., so that the 1909 crop had a value of $657,-656,801, against only $369,945,320 in 1899. The oats crop during the ten years increased from 943,389,375 bushels to 1,007,-142,980 bushels, or 6.8 per cent., but the value of the crop jumped 91 per cent.; hence, it realized to the farmer $414,697,-422, against only $217,098,584 in 1899. What would be thought of the 'trust,' or industrial combination, which had failed to provide for an addition of 16,000,000 in population and had rested content with the old output, when an enlarged product was so clearly demanded? What would be said of our rail carriers had they failed to provide additional cars and other facilities to take care of the added requirements following an expansion in population of 21 per cent.?"

The writer adds that this $2,000,000,000 which the farmers are getting because of the higher prices for their crops, "is by no means the whole of the additional tribute farmers are now levying on the community." The above figures relate solely to crops and take no account of other agricultural products. Animal products, for example, are not covered at all. So far as the figures for animals are concerned, the only ones available are contained in a separate bulletin, which gives the value of animals on the farm at the beginning and at the end of the census period. Here again is found "a tremendous increase which has had to be paid for by the population as a whole." Following is a summary of these figures:

"It appears that on April 15, 1910, the value of all domestic animals on the farm was $4,760,060,093, against only $2,979,-197,586 on June 1, 1900. This is an increase for the ten years of $1,780,862,507, and, repeating the experience in the case of the crops, the striking fact about this increase is that it has occurred in face of a very heavy diminution in the number of animals—all except horses and goats. For instance, there were only 61,803,866 head of cattle in 1910 against 67,719,410 head in 1900, only 58,185,676 head of swine against 62,868,041, and but 52,447,

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861 sheep against 61,503,713. In short, with a tremendous increase in values, the number of cattle, sheep, and swine was actually 19,653,761 less in 1910 than in 1900.

"There were, however (if that is any consolation), 1,044,526 more goats and also 2,522,780 more horses. The value of cattle per head was $24.26 in 1910, against $21.78 in 1900; the value of swine per head $6.86, against $3.69, and the value of sheep $4.44, against $2.77. Thus again we have a tremendous rise in prices, operating to the advantage of the agricultural community and to the detriment of the rest of the population. Why seek to fasten responsibility for the high prices of meats upon the Beef Trust when we have such convincing evidence in census statistics that the true origin of the higher prices must be sought on the farm and in the cattle ranges? Furthermore, is any further explanation needed of the high cost of living in this country than is furnished by the $2,000,000,000 increase in farm productions, owing to higher prices, and the additional heavy increase in the value of animals on the farm?"

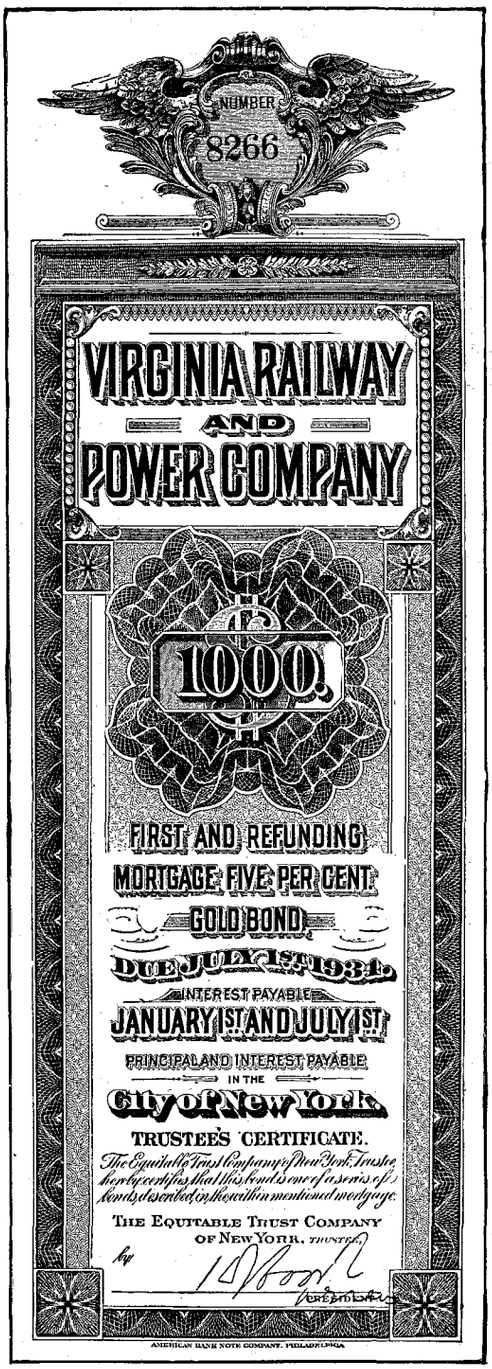
INSURANCE FUNDS GOING INTO FARM MORTGAGES

During the past year the advantages of farm mortgages as investments for large lending companies, as well as for individuals, have been set forth. It appears now from an article in *The Wall Street Journal* that the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which has long been famous for investments in railway, industrial, and municipal bonds and in mortgages on improved city real estate, has decided to make loans on Western farms. This is regarded as one of the most significant of recent movements in the investment market. The Equitable Life is said to have opened agencies for the purpose in four or five Western States. This decision is notable not only in itself, but for the influence it may have on the market for railroad and industrial bonds, in the sale of which life-insurance companies in past years have provided a market for hundreds of millions of dollars' worth. *The Wall Street Journal* looks upon the possibility of the closing of that market as "of prime importance." Its effect in narrowing the bond market "might be tremendous." The writer adds:

"With the advent of this experiment there stalks into the troubled sleep of the railroad official one more apparition. He realizes that the sheer cost of existence has risen for others as well as for railroads, appreciates, however much he laments, the investor's reason for turning to securities offering higher yield than railroad bonds. But he had hardly yet counted on this quest for higher yield including the biggest investor of all. Diversion of the flow of insurance company investment funds from railroad bonds to farm mortgages would leave the railroads in a worse plight than ever, and the Equitable's experiment will be closely watched.

"Ultimately the curtailment of the railroads' bond market might not be so drastic as at first suggested. If it were through lower interest rates that the life-insurance companies displaced the present investor in farm mortgages, the latter, compelled to accept a lower return on his money, might gradually turn to industrial and railroad bonds. Such transition would be slow and it is doubtful whether the railroads would find a satisfactory substitute for the insurance companies should that market be closed to them, but still true that there would be substitutes.

"That the insurance-company market



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We decided years ago that we could not conduct a department of advice to our readers because we were not equipped to make investigations at first hand and because we early reached the conclusion that a trained banker was the only person competent to give advice.

Instead of conducting a bureau of advice ourselves we have printed regularly in this department a paragraph to this effect:

"We investigate carefully banking houses advertising in The Literary Digest."

There are banking houses dealing in securities for which they vouch; securities that they personally watch and securities that they market subject to conditions that safeguard.

No one may unqualifiedly guarantee the safety of any investment, but there decidedly is a sense of safety in dealing with a banker of established reputation, one who is constantly alert to protect his clients and whose advice can be accepted without question.

When we have money to invest ourselves we consult such a banker.

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Safe Investments for Permanent Income

The Example of Some of the Largest Life Insurance Companies in Buying Bonds

The example of the largest life insurance companies in the United States in investing their surplus funds affords a precedent which individual investors may well follow.

The judgment of these companies as to the best form of investment is based upon years of experience. Their facilities for determining the most advantageous security are far superior to those possessed by the individual investor.

The table below shows the totals of the assets and the bond investments of three of the largest companies:

Comparisons for 1911 and 1907

(Thousands omitted)

	1911	1907	Increase
Total Assets	$1,778,230	$1,415,856	25.5%
Invested in Bonds	979,537	729,179	34.3%

In 1911, 55% of the total assets of the companies were invested in *Bonds*. All of their remaining assets, including real estate holdings, secured loans, stock investments, loans on policies and cash in banks, comprised but 45% of the total.

From 1907 to 1911, their bond investment increased 34.3%, while the total assets in the same period increased but 25.5%, indicating the strong position occupied by bonds as a mode of investment.

The primary principle followed by life insurance companies in making investments is to secure as high an income yield as possible consistent with safety. All of the expert machinery of the investment departments of these companies is directed to that end.

The conservative investor has the same reasons for preferring bond investments as have the great life insurance companies.

To the man or woman who has over $100 to invest, the example of these companies is worth following.

The officers of this house have had long experience in investigating securities. You can reap the benefit of their knowledge, experience and foresight in making your investments.

We shall be glad to correspond with institutions, banks and private individuals and suggest diversified forms of bond investments best suited to the particular needs of each client.

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will be closed is not yet, however, a foregone conclusion. Whether the Equitable will expand its farm-mortgage plan to absorb any considerable proportion of its funds for investment will depend on the profit shown by its venture on a small scale. Obviously this profit can not be determined until the company has had occasion to dispose of the mortgages purchased, for the venture involves not only rate of interest but safety of principal."

A reassuring word occurs at the end of *The Wall Street Journal's* article. The writer believes "there is no immediate occasion for concern over the threatened transition." Differences of opinion as to farm mortgages exist among life-insurance companies. For the present, at least, the example of the Equitable will not be followed by other companies. The head of one of the other companies, "which is perhaps the largest buyer of bonds at present," sees nothing in farm mortgages to attract any large amount of life-insurance funds away from the bond market.

MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANIES IN EUROPE

Clinton Collver in *Moody's Magazine* has given interesting information as to the business of mortgage-bond companies in Europe. He showed on how firm and conservative a basis the mortgage-bond business is now conducted in that and other European countries by companies organized for the purpose. Among his comments were these:

"Mortgage-bond companies and associations abroad are amazingly successful. In Germany alone there are thirty-five companies, and twenty-five associations. The aggregate amount of bonds issued by these organizations is over eight billion marks. In France, the great Crédit Foncier has between two and three billion francs of bonds outstanding. Even Spain and Portugal, Algeria and Egypt, Brazil and the Argentine Republic have mortgage-banks which are among their greatest financial institutions. (England has no mortgage-banks, probably because of the ground-rent system, and legal restrictions as to the conveyance of property.)

"In some countries, such as Servia, Russia, and France, there is but one mortgage-bank, enjoying practically a monopoly of the business, in which cases, however, the banks are governmental institutions.

"The history of mortgage-bonds dates back to the last part of the eighteenth century. After the Seven Years' War, the province of Silesia was in about the same condition Georgia found itself in after a certain expedition had reached the sea. The Silesian country had been the battle-ground of Frederick the Great. Mortgage-loan rates had become exceedingly high because of the lack of funds available for such loans, and because of unprecedented demands for funds to reimprove the country.

"An association was formed to conduct a mortgage business, gathering funds even in the smallest amounts. This association was the inception of the modern mortgage-bond company. In essence the business is simply making mortgage loans, and issuing bonds of the company, secured by an equal amount of mortgages.

"The bonds of the European mortgage-banks are listed on the various stock exchanges, and have a wide and free market. So well conducted are the European mortgage-banks, and so highly are the bonds considered, that they are sold higher than first-class municipal or railroad bonds. The bonds are issued bearing interest rates of from 3 to 4½ per cent. To give an idea as to the price of these bonds, under usual money-market conditions, the 4s sell at a premium. The Russian bonds, of course, do not bring as high prices as do the French and German issues. The obligations of the Crédit Foncier have sold on a 2.60 basis. Even during the Franco-Prussian War the Crédit Foncier 4s sold up in the nineties.

"In the entire history of mortgage-banks in Europe, with but a few inconsequential exceptions, there have been no failures. This record, and the popularity of the securities, is largely accounted for by strict governmental control and careful operation by the management.

"The European mortgage-banks are carefully limited as to the percentage of value to be loaned. The limit set is for nearly all the companies and associations from 50 to 66⅔ per cent. of the value of the best city property. Loans on vineyards and forests are not to exceed 33⅓ per cent. The Crédit Foncier can not loan over 50 per cent. of value on any class of property. As showing the other extreme, the Berlin mortgage-bank is allowed to loan 75 per cent. on the best city property.

"In New York, trustees may loan up to 66⅔, and savings-banks to 60 per cent. Even on improved farm land, in well-established localities, it is usual that as much as 66⅔ be loaned. In newer sections, such as in the State of Washington, on farm land or on Seattle residence property, the limit is 40 per cent.

"The European bankers have a great advantage over American creditors, in that they may obtain property within a few days after default of payments. For example, the Crédit Foncier has to wait but just eight days. In this country the delays imposed by law are considerable, and delinquent interest, taxes, and costs mount up. These amounts add to the amount outstanding against the property. As a result, the percentage loaned on property in the United States is considerably more than appears on the face of the mortgage.

"The mortgage-bond business in this country is now on a firm and conservative basis. It is in the hands of companies whose integrity and ability are unquestionable. In New York the business is almost entirely in the hands of companies affiliated with companies of large capital who are primarily guarantors of titles and mortgages. Their directorate and management are unusually strong. In Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Louisville, and other cities, mortgage-bonds are sold by local companies. In some instances they are issued by title-guaranty companies or by mortgage companies, in others by trust companies."

THE FALL IN FOREIGN GOVERNMENT STOCKS

No feature of the economic changes which have disturbed the world during the past few years has been more notable than the fall in the quoted prices of foreign government stocks, notably those of Great Britain, Germany, and France. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the eminent French economist, has contributed to his weekly review, the *Economiste Français*, a series of articles on this subject, in which he maintains as a cause of the decline in these values the fact that the governing forces of the world have "passed into hands of prodigals and improvident experimenters." He cites the public debts of all countries as showing a tendency to multiply, and, as a consequence, the people are losing confidence in government stocks. He predicts for consols a further decline, "provided England takes up railroad owner-

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ship." Meanwhile, investors are turning away from these government issues and favoring American railroad bonds as safer. Government stocks are already coming to the point where investors regard them "as unprofitable and risky."

Mr. Beaulieu's articles are summarized by the Paris correspondent of the Boston *News Bureau*, who, in outlining them, notes that the ultraprudent investor in British consols of the years between 1875 and 1888, has had "the double surprize of losing about 20 per cent. of his income and nearly 20 per cent. of his capital." Holders of German 3½ per cents., while more fortunate as to their dividends, having got them intact, have lost from 10 to 12 per cent. of their capital, and buyers of French rentes are much in the same boat. As to where the fault lies Mr. Beaulieu says:

"The world at the present moment is excessively badly governed, it has rarely been so badly governed. It is in the hands of incurable prodigals and improvident experimenters. Public credit can only be maintained by a vigorously strict financial management, full of foresight; and, above all, cognizant of the fact that public loans should only be issued under stress of the most extraordinary circumstances. But what is really the case? Public debts in all countries show a decided tendency to multiply; issues, if not of perpetual stock, at least of state guaranteed loans, are continuous. In England, there were those of the Transvaal War loan of 1899–1902, then the Transvaal guaranteed loan, then the apparently interminable issues of the Irish land loan 2¾ per cent. And now the question of the nationalization of the railroads is beginning to be discust. If England enters into that, it is easy to foresee that the drop in the price of consols has far from arrived at its limit. If England seeks to nationalize her railroads, consols will certainly go down to 65 if not less, when twelve years ago they stood at 112. British consols have become a discredited security, for no one knows what dividend they will get. The income tax which under Gladstone was at from four-fifths to 2 per cent., is now 6 per cent., and given the Socialistic tendencies of the liberal government which at present holds sway, it is not impossible that it may one day be raised to 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. It must not be forgotten that in addition to the income tax which is levied on all holders, foreign holders are liable to pay a double succession duty, both to the government of the country in which they reside, and to the British Government.

"In Germany the passion of the government to make the German nation not only the first military power, but a first-class sea-power, and the numerous industrial enterprises undertaken by the Prussian Government, make the issue of a new German and a new Prussian loan an annual event. The result is obvious; the supply of German funds instead of being less than the demand, is always superior to it, and consequently a fall in price is necessary to adjust conditions.

"Excessive taxation on legacies and the prospect of an onerous and inquisitorial income tax have done much to injure French rentes. On the other hand, issues of public loans, guaranteed by the state, tend to increase. A more recent cause of weak knees in rentes, is the purchase by the state of the Western Railroad system. Experience shows, says Mr. Beaulieu, that the construction and exploitation of railroads by the state is incompatible with a first-class national credit; the reason being that such exploitation and construction necessitates the continuous issue of bonds; the signature of the state consequently

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Bank deposits in Chicago total over $1,000,000,000. Bank clearings are increasing at the rate of $100,000,000 annually. Real estate values have increased over $1,000,000,000 in the last 11 years, have doubled in the last 15, and multiplied over four hundred times in the last 59 years.

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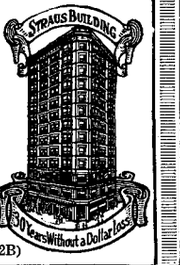

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appears under one form or another, in a constant manner on the market; it is always on offer. The very real possibility of a Franco-German war last year brought to the minds of investors the fact that such an outbreak would cause the funds of the two countries to drop from 25 to 30 per cent. in a few days. Altho there is now no longer such a shadow hovering over Europe, still the eventuality can not be lost sight of."

In conclusion Mr. Beaulieu remarks that these conditions have led the public to "lose its superstitious respect for big government stocks." An investor can now get one per cent. more for certain second-class stocks and with "no loss is security." Moreover, investors realize the "advantages offered by American railroad bonds now quoted on the European bourses and countless other good securities, producing from 4 to 4½ per cent. with small risk." The careful present-day investor "will not think of putting more than 15 per cent., 20 per cent., or 25 per cent. of his capital in government funds."

A POSSIBLE HALT IN THE GOLD OUTPUT

In so far as the increased production of gold is responsible for the high cost of living (and many economists count it as a large item), there is promise of a change in that direction at an early day. At least H. C. Hoover, a mining engineer, with offices in London and Johannesburg, the South African mine center, who arrived in New York late in August, exprest an opinion along this line to a reporter of the New York *Times*. Mr. Hoover is said to believe that the maximum in gold production will be reached this year and that prices of food and clothing thereafter will begin to go down. Following are passages from the interview with him:

"The world's annual gold output has increased from about $119,000,000, in 1890, to about $460,000,000 in 1911. The causes of this increase are twofold, the discovery of the cyanid process of recovering the metal from the ore and the discovery of new districts. Owing to the first, a larger percentage of extraction is now obtained, an increase from an average of about 60 per cent. previously to over 90 per cent. nowadays. This not only resulted in an increased output from mines previously working, but brought hundreds of mines hitherto unremunerative into the region of profitable operation. Further, this process made it profitable to rework thousands of old dumps from previous mining, out of which the gold had not all been extracted. No greater monument to a process exists than the mines of the Rand, for these mines could not be worked to-day without this process, and this district alone has produced over $1,750,000,000 since 1890.

"The other great stimulant to production was, of course, the discovery of these great Transvaal deposits and other great lode-mining districts in West Africa, Rhodesia, and the interior of Australia. Further, there has been a great exploitation of placer-mining along the arctic fringe—in Alaska, Northwest Canada, and Siberia.

"In order to maintain the present output the comparatively small quartz mines must receive new recruits annually to an amount equal to as much as one-fifteenth of the annual production. No such proportion has been found during the last ten years.

"Of the more reliable and long lived type of deposits, preeminently the greatest factor is the Rand, which produces

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nearly $170,000,000 per annum, one-third of the world's gold. Here the mines are already becoming fairly deep, working costs are rising, and the grade of ore falling. This district will certainly not materially increase its output, and I should not be surprized to see an appreciable decrease within twelve months. It will go on producing gold for fifty years, but in steadily diminishing quantity, and even ten years will see a very great decrease."

BONDS SUITABLE FOR A WOMAN'S INVESTMENTS

A correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal* has asked for "a few railroad bonds paying 4½ to 4¾ per cent., that you regard as absolutely safe for a woman with children dependent on her for support." She desired "bonds due not less than ten or more than thirty years hence," but did not state the amount of money she had available for investment, which is an important fact to one making a reply, inasmuch as the person then would know how wide a distribution could be made of the funds through purchase of one or two bonds only of any individual company.

In reply a writer for the paper said:

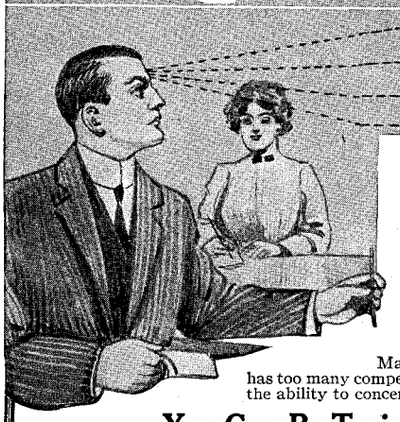
"Such bonds as are legal for savings-banks in New York State should meet your requirements as to safety of principal and continuity of income. However, you can not get quite as high an average return from this group as you desire. This objection may be overcome by dividing the money into five parts, placing three parts in bonds which are legal, one part in middle-grade railroad bonds and one part in miscellaneous, industrial, and public utility bonds of the higher type. This will give a high degree of safety for the major portion of the principal, allow a reasonable return upon the investment as a whole, and offer some possibility of appreciating market-wise in the lower grade securities."

Appended to the above comment is a list of representative bonds of different groups. By means of this list a number of combinations in the purchase might be made. While the list of desirable bonds is by no means complete, nor intended to be, because of lack of space, those given are all listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and hence enjoy the advantage of a ready market. Bankers could easily supply further issues and are usually glad to do so:

BONDS LEGAL FOR SAVINGS-BANKS, NEW YORK STATE

Security.	Rate.	Year.	Price.	Yield.
Atch. gen. mort.....	4%	1995	99	4.04%
C. B. & Q gen. mtge...	4	1958	96	4.20
St. Paul gen. mtge.....	4	1989	98	4.09
C. R. I & P gen. mtge..	4	1988	96	4.18
C. R I & P ref. mtge...	4	1934	89	4.78
Illinois Cent ref.....	4	1955	96	4.20
L & Nash unified.....	4	1940	99	4.03
Norf & W 1st con mtge.	4	1996	99	4.04
Gt Nor (S P M & M)...	4	1933	99	4.03
Sou Pac 1st con ref....	4	1955	95	4.25
Union Pac 1st ref.....	4	2008	97	4.13
Chi & N West gen.....	4	1987	98	4.09
Del & Hud 1st ref.....	4	1943	98	4.12
N. Y City (new) cor stk	4¼	1962	101	4.20
MIDDLE-GRADE RAILROADS				
Atl C Line 1st mtge....	4	1952	95	4.26
A C L (L & N col tr)...	4	1952	94	4.32
Sou Pac col trust.....	4	1949	91	4.51
Atchison adj.....	4	1995	91	4.41
C B & Q joint.....	4	1921	96	4.48
Col & South 1st mtge..	4	1929	96	4.34
MISCELLANEOUS				
Western Electric.....	5	1922	102	4.75
Armour & Co.....	4½	1939	92	5.05
Bush Terminal.....	5	1955	97	5.18
Va-Carolina Chem....	5	1923	100	5.00
Amer Agr Chem.....	5	1928	102	4.82
Pac Tel & Tel.....	5	1937	100	5.00
Amer Tel & Tel col tr..	4	1929	91	4.78
N Y & N J Tel gen....	5	1920	102	4.70
N Y Tel 1st & gen.....	4½	1939	100	4.48

Stop Forgetting!



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I Know—But Can't Find Exact Word.
What on Earth Did He Say About It?

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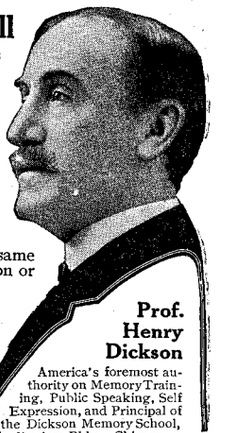

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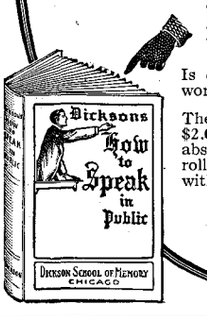

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

All Of It.—NURSE (to young doctor)—"Your practise is waiting, sir. Shall I show him in?"—*Judge.*

Better Still.—"He is in 'Who's Who,' I believe?"

"Yes, but he is much more prominent in 'Here's How!'"—*Puck.*

Saw Him Too.—"Is Miss Browne in?"

MAID—"No, Professor."

"But I just saw her at the window."

"Yes, and she saw you."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Fond Wish.—"There's one thing I want to see while I am in Europe."

"And that is?"

"The Hungarian goulash in session."—*Washington Herald.*

Ready Answer.—BEGGAR—"Can you help a pore gent, mister?"

PASSER-BY—"Hum! What sort of a gent do you call yourself?"

BEGGAR—"A indigent, sir."—*Boston Transcript.*

Met His Match.—RAILROAD ATTORNEY—"You are sure it was our Flier that killed your mule? What makes you so positive?"

RASTUS—"He dun licked ebry other train on de road."—*Puck.*

Don't Try It.—You can lead a woman to the mirror, but you can't make her see herself as others see her.—*Smart Set.*

Placing Her.—"How would you classify a telephone girl?" asked the old fogy. "Is hers a business or a profession?"

"Neither," replied the boob. "It is a calling."—*Washington Herald.*

Obvious.—"What is your favorite flower, Duke?" asked the heiress. "But I ought to know that without asking."

"Well, what should it be?"

"The marigold."—*Kansas City Journal.*

The Wiser Way.—"No use locking the stable door after the horse is stolen."

"I should say that was the very time to lock it. They might come back after the automobile."—*Washington Herald.*

Pinfeathers.—MISTRESS—"Really, cook, what have you been doing? Seven o'clock—and the rabbit not put on yet!"

COOK—"Can't 'elp it, ma'am; I never knew anything take so long to pluck in my life."—*Sketch.*

One Did It.—"You can't tell me there is no honesty in the world."

"How now?"

"I left a box of cigars somewhere the other day. Somebody found it, smoked one, and returned the rest."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Well Stocked.—CUSTOMER—"What have you in the way of summer fiction?"

NEWSDEALER—"We have the platforms of all the parties and the candidates' speeches."—*Life.*

Misplaced.—"Wanted—Two Good Setters, for Red Shale Plastic Facing Bricks. Apply Furness Brick and Tile Works."—Advt. in *Northern Daily Telegraph.* This appears between an advertisement of a bull terrier and one of an Airedale puppy, under the heading "Dogs." We shall not therefore labor the point further.—*Punch.*

The Steering Committee.—REGISTRY CLERK—"It is necessary for me to ask the mother of the bride if she has nothing to say before I proceed with the ceremony."

VOICE OF MOTHER (in background)—"All I have to say is that if I hadn't had a good deal to say already they never would have landed here."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Going One Better.—"Bang!" went the rifles at the maneuvers. "Oo-oo," screamed the pretty girl—a nice, decorous, surprized little scream. She stept backward into the surprized arms of a young man.

"Oh," said she, blushing. "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon."

"Not at all," said the young man. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Easy.—YOUNG WIDOW—"Did you have any trouble getting Jack to propose?"

GIRL FRIEND—"No, dear; I told him you were after him."—*Boston Transcript.*

All Concurred.—BELLE—"How silly men are when they propose! Why, my husband acted like a perfect fool."

NELL—"That's just what everybody thought."—*London Opinion.*

Consoling.—DRILL SERGEANT (after worrying Brown for two hours)—"Right about face."

BROWN—"Thank goodness, I'm right about something at last."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Missed.—"Miss my husband? Why should I? He left me plenty of money, and at breakfast I stand a newspaper up in front of his place and think he's here just the same."—*Puck.*

The Way.—YOUNG PREACHER—"What is the best way to teach the Ten Commandments?"

OLD PREACHER—"If you have a congregation of poor, teach them as commandments; if middle-class, as requests; and if rich, merely as recommendations."—*Puck.*

Some Versatility.—To run a newspaper all a fellow has to do is to be able to write poems, discuss the tariff and money questions, umpire a baseball game, report a wedding, saw wood, describe a fire so that the readers will shed their wraps, make $1 do the work of $10, shine at a dance, measure calico, abuse the liquor habit, test whisky, subscribe to charity, go without meals, attack free silver, wear diamonds, invent advertisements, sneer at snobbery, overlook scandal, appraise babies, delight pumpkin raisers, minister to the afflicted, heal the disgruntled, fight to a finish, set type, mold opinions, sweep out the office, speak at the prayer-meetings, and stand in with every body and everything.—*Palestine (Mo.) Wabash Pearl.*

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1912 1913

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. L. P.," De Land, Fla.—"Who wrote the following? 'The world is my country and to do good is my religion.' Is it correct?"

Thomas Paine in his "Rights of Man," chapter v., wrote, "My country is the world, and my religion is to do good."

"R. W. S.," New York.—"Kindly give me the origin and signification of the political party emblems (1) the elephant, (2) the donkey, (3) the bull moose."

We owe the first two to the genius of Thomas Nast, a famous American cartoonist and painter of Bavarian origin who died as United States Consul-General at Guyaquil, Ecuador, December 7, 1902. Among the most noted of Nast's creations were the tiger as the symbol for Tammany, the elephant for the Republican G. O. P., the Democratic jackass, the bloody shirt of anarchy, and the inflationist rag-baby. The origin of the bull moose is attributed to a chance phrase said to have been uttered by Col. Theodore Roosevelt in answer to an inquiry—"I feel like a bull moose."

"C. C. T.," Newark, N. J.—The word "aunt" is pronounced variously, the pronunciation often differing with the region where the word is used. For instance, in the south of England it is pronounced ânt—"a" as in "arm"—whereas in the north of England it has a less full sound, and the a is frequently given a pronunciation *verging toward* "a" in "am." This distinction has considerable vogue in the United States and Canada, but so far has not been recorded by lexicographers.

"E. N. W.," Council Bluffs, Ia.—"Is it correct to say: (1) 'Two and two *makes* four'? (2) 'The hen *sets* on her eggs'?"

(1) Whether you say "two and two *makes* four" or "make four" depends not upon the use of the word *four*, but upon your intention in saying "two and two." If, as you say "two and two," you have in mind "two and two" as already added, or as arithmetical abstractions, you are likely to use the singular form of the verb. That is, you are thinking in numbers rather than in things. But one who makes such a statement as "two and two makes (or make) four" may *feel* the plurality of "two and two," and hence use the plural form of the verb. English grammar is now so largely a matter of psychology instead of a matter of literal grammatical relations, that usage (and "parsing") in many a sentence can be understood only from the speaker's own attitude of mind at the time the sentence is uttered.

(2) The verb *sit* is intransitive, and *set* is transitive. The latter is a "causative" verb; that is, *to set* means "to make sit" or "to cause to sit," as *to lay* means "to *make* lie," *to fell* means "to *make* fall." In proper use, a hen *sits* when she "broods"; a person *sets* a hen, or *sets* eggs when he places a hen upon eggs to incubate them, or eggs under a hen to have them incubated. To say "a hen *sets*" is a wrong use of the word.

"E. G. T.," Paterson, N. J.—"Kindly give syntax of underlined words in the following sentences: (1) *Doing* good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life. (2) His *writing* the letter so well secured him the position. (3) The habit of *looking* at the bright side of things is better than an income of a thousand dollars."

(1) *Doing* is a verb in the form called a "verbal noun" (or "participial noun," or "gerund"—authors of grammars have each his pet name for it) used as the subject of the verb *is*. It is a transitive verb, in the active voice, and takes as object the noun *good*. (2) *Writing* is of the same class, and in the same construction: a verbal noun, used as subject of *secured*, and at the same time governing a direct object, *letter*, in the objective case. (3) *Looking* is a verbal noun, used as the object of the preposition *of*. It is an intransitive verb, unless you consider *at* as a part of the verb (that is, *to look at* is a compound verb). Considered as an intransitive verb, *looking* is modified by a prepositional phrase introduced by *at*.

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